

**JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES STAY OF
EXECUTION TO SAUD VANEZZI**

(Continued on Page Three)

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

**Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by New York, Chicago,
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit.**

NEW HAVEN: For the Political Committee, Six; for the Opposition, 28

This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to get the results of the Membership Meetings held Sunday at Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston and Buffalo.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE COMMONS

Arrest James' Nephew Pleading for Sacco

Arrest Chairman.

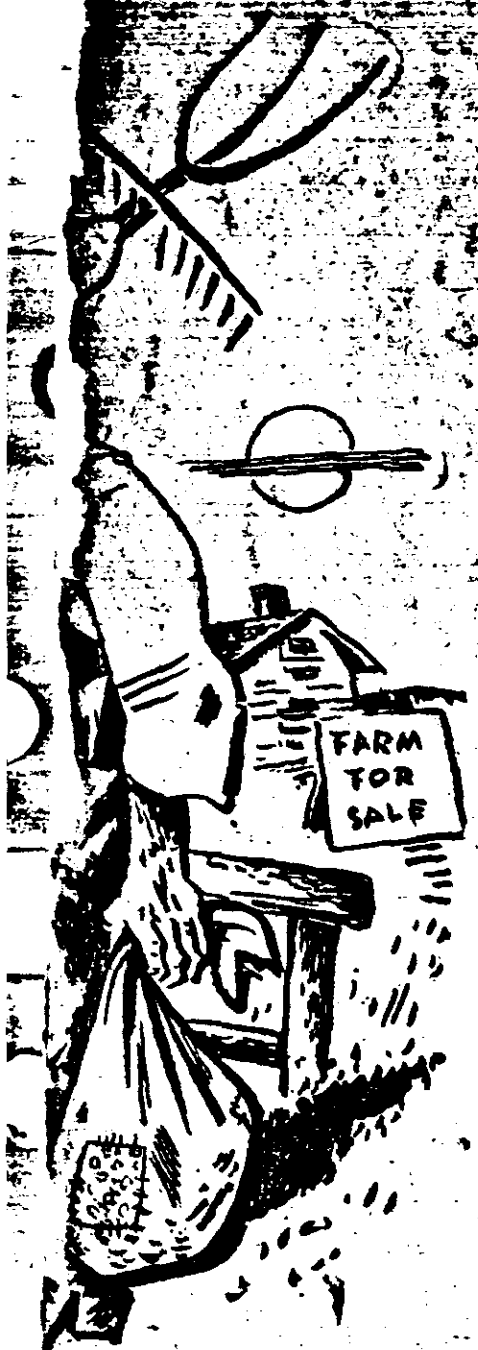
Censor Meeting:

The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman, announced that a number

In 1920 W. J. the republic's
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SACCO AND VANZETTI SH

Banker Has His Land



...ants of the Soviet Union Republics, who now
tute the student body of the First Moscow Uni-
ity, the oldest univer: in all Russia. Even under
ism, however, there has been revolutionary elements
ng the student body of this university, taking their
with the oppressed masses, resulting in troops
obilized in the Military Training Academy across
et.

... student demonstrations, I pointed out, these
ere called on to break up the gatherings held,
cruel use of the infamous Russian knout in per-
their bloody task.

... significant, in a way, that at the Student
etti Demonstration, at the New School for
earch, Thursday night, a score of police con-
vered about the building, inside and out, and
et adjoining, ready for any "development."
... so in China today, the students are tak-
... in the revolutionary struggle.

WOMEN

TRADE UNIONISTS' WIVES DISCUSS WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO BUILD MEN'S UNIONS

By HELEN G. NORTON.

KATONAH, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thirty trade unionists' wives, gathered at Brookwood Labor College for a week's conference, concluded that women's auxiliaries could do these things: Develop common interests with the men, build organizations that will not slump after a strike is over; develop joint activities with auxiliaries of other unions; preach labor in other women's organizations; build loyalty by actual service to individuals and families in special need; have enough social activities to warm the hearts and keep the organization active and familiar; plan for educational work; get together for the organization of teachers and office workers and create a home atmosphere friendly to labor.

The wife who won't take an interest in her husband's union activities and the husband who snubs his wife if she does were both severely scored. "We need a union home, not merely a union man," someone said.

Auxiliary meetings should devote less time to floor work and seeing which committee can furnish the best refreshments, and more time to study-

ing labor problems, the women decided. Company unionism, women in industry, wages, labor legislation, economics, and the public school system were listed as projects for study by Theresa Wolfson, author of "Women Workers and the Trade Unions."

The position of women in industry today was reviewed by Mary Anderson, director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. She emphasized the need for organizing women workers and scored hard-shelled labor unions which refused to organize the women in their industries, pointing out that so long as women worked for lower wages, the men's jobs were not safe.

The women at the conference represented auxiliaries of machinists to railway shops, automobile factories and shipyards, lithographers, carpenters and postal clerks. They came from as far north as Montreal and New Brunswick, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Detroit and Chicago. The institute was sponsored jointly by the educational department of the machinists' auxiliary and Brookwood Labor College.

AUTO MAGNATES START MAKING DETROIT A "SHE-TOWN"

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (FP).—Because women can do the semi-skilled work of running punch presses and drills in the auto factories, men are being laid off to join the mob of unemployed Detroit workers. Women are given the jobs because the prevailing wage for them is 20 to 30 cents an hour lower for the same work. Detroit is beginning to take on the aspects of a "she-town", in which the woman works out and the man looks after the kids.

The Ford Worker, published at 1967 Grand River Ave., by radical workers in the Ford plant, carries in its July 15 issue a letter from an American-born Ford employee who had been on

(the Ford payroll 8 years, getting lately \$6.80 a day. But work got scarce and in the spring he was laid off indefinitely. Unable to find work elsewhere to maintain his wife and 8 children he finally consented to have her look for a job. He writes:

"She was 'luckier' than I was. She got a job running a drill press for 30 cents an hour. She could do the work as well as I could so the concern hired her because she is cheaper. If she had refused it some other woman would have taken it. So I stay home and send the kids to school to learn all about this great land of the free."

CO-OPERATIVES

AFRICAN CHIEFS FORM CO-OPERATIVES;
FLOOD OUTRAGES; OTHER NEGRO NOTES

The DAILY WORKER, and the fight that it is waging for Sacco-Vanzetti.

Abbott, in speaking his address, said: "The declaration carried each day of the fight demanding 'Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die' and then counting off the days as the hour of approach. The DAILY WORKER is waging a strenuous struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Only the words of Leonard D. Abbott, but the one that followed, went out over the radio, which have been had news indeed for George L. Darte, 1st general of the Military Order of the World, who is one of the leaders in the attack being made by the DAILY WORKER, and who has just sent a train of praise to Governor Fuller.

Abbott told of his personal acquaintance with both Sacco and Vanzetti and reviewed the seven-year fight that had been made to save them from death in the electric chair. He told of the revulsion in the mind of the whole world against the injustice that had been done to these workers, which has brought protests from such as Anatole France, Romain Rolland and H. G. Wells and a host of others.

Money Hays made a brilliant attack on Governor Fuller's decision. He thought that the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, however, was sealed, and that nothing he could do to save them from death next week. The clamor of the audience, however, was catching and he was soon compelled to enter the spirit of the occasion.

At one point in his address, a worker in the audience asked:

"What are you going to do about it?" "What are you going to do?" asked Hays. "I am going to strike!" declared the worker. "Right, go ahead and strike, and I'll strike with you."

The final words of Calia Poliskuk, the student, was: "Up up the fight!"

With the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, whatever its outcome, capitalism is developing many of no mean proportions among the students of America.

SACCO-VANZETTI



Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti that some action may prevent the

Chicago Negroes Want Union.

The Committee for the Promotion of Trade Unions among Negro Workers has been formed in Chicago.

African Chiefs Form Co-ops.

African chiefs on the west coast of Africa have formed co-operative societies for the steady marketing of tropical products. W. Tete-Ansa from the Gold Coast and Chief Amosah of Nigeria have been in this country for some weeks to make arrangements for shipments to America. West Africa has been dealing with London, but the representatives of the co-operatives are seeking a wider market for cocoa, palm oil and mahogany.

Forced to Withdraw Obnoxious Clauses.

The Hertzog government was so hard pressed by labor members of the South-African parliament that it was forced to withdraw the so-called sedition clauses in the Native Administration bill now before the House. The Industrial and Commercial Workers' union, a native organization, protested the measure also, along with the South African Labor Party. Arthur Barlow, labor member warned parliament, that the South African Labor Party would stand by native union, as it was part of the organized labor movement of the world. The Industrial and Commercial Workers

Militarism in Haiti.

The committee sent from this country by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom some months ago, to study conditions in Haiti, has issued its report. This report states that the committee finds the conditions in the island somewhat improved. It goes on to recommend the appointment of an official commission to study transition arrangements. That the island be demilitarized. That non-commissioned officers be replaced by Haitians or suitably commissioned marine corps officers. That the Protocol of 1915 be modified. That American banks be asked to pay market rate of interest on government deposits. That the Rockefeller Foundation continue its welfare work. And finally that after the election of a parliament responsible to the people, another commission be appointed. The committee that went to Haiti, were: Emily Balch Greene, Zonia Baber, Addie Waite Hinton, Charlotte Atwood, Paul Douglass and Mrs. H. B. Watson.

Outrages on Negroes During Flood.

Roused by the many recent outrages against Negroes in the flood area, the Mississippi Women's Committee on Racial Relations of Jackson has registered its protest against lynch and mob law. It will work for better school facilities throughout the state and will help the colored club women to maintain a home for delinquent Negro boys. To show its good faith the committee will ask several Negro women to serve on its body.

TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE CO-OP STORES

Cooperative stores of a number of New England textile workers' groups are described in the current issue of Co-operation, organ of the Co-operative League. Most of the groups are of Italian workers and some have had stores for as long as 20 years. The cooperative have survived several strikes and the unions which sprang

up only to disappear again.

Stafford Springs, Conn., has one cooperative store with 180 members. It is a wool mill town of 7,000. Winchendon and Lawrence, Mass. have textile workers' coops. Barre, Vt., has one of quarry workers. There are others in Sagamore and Plymouth, Mass., Leominster, Mass. and Portsmouth, N. H. and New Haven, Conn.

Four Singing Societies Help Workers Movement

There are four singing societies in Los Angeles the Lithuanian, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Jewish. They are always ready to donate their services to the Left Wing. Besides there are the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Wagner Junior Orchestra, and the Freiheit Yugend Club.

The Freiheit Gasangs Ferein is one. They meet every Monday night at the

Freight Conductor Hurt When Runaway Train in Ann Arbor Wrecks Bank

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 7.—Four freight cars broke loose from a Detroit United Railway train today on the brow of a hill and rolling down grade into the city jumped the tracks at Main and Huron Streets and demolished the Farmers and Mechanics bank.

Strike Action on Tuesday

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)
cided in a great mass meeting here. "What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" demanded George Siakind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strike!"

Workers Will Give Their Verdict.

"The last verdict has not yet been spoken," the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workingmen." And he added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, for the issue is not whether these men committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."

Siakind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country if the reds ever got control of the government.

Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.

He told the story of Salsedo, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the top floor of a 14-story building in New York, where he was being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crazed by the third degree they had given him.

The speaker went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of being a radical. It was then that it was decided to frame him.

Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate this story, as proof of the frame-up plot, Siakind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.

Labor Will Tie Up the Country.

"Sacco says that unless labor acts he is lost," Siakind declared. "We have the power. We can tie up every wheel of this country," he said. "Why won't you get Fuller's chauffeur to run his car if we

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held In Binghamton; Arrest

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7. — City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterwards released on \$100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday.

The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 shoe workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.

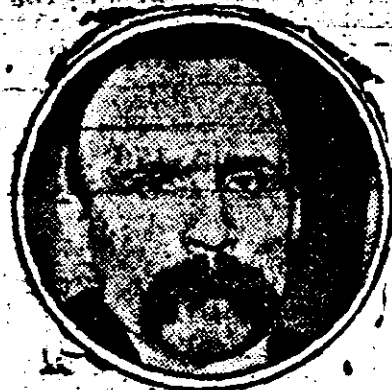
Coolidge Political Fortunes End; Who Have Banks Picked?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. — The practical politicians of the capital, trying to peer through the haze of the next ten months, are already beginning to vision the Republican convention of 1928 as generally similar to the historic 1920 convention.

Whether history will repeat itself as to details and see the favorites outdistanced and a dark horse nominated, as was the case in 1920, can only be conjectured, but they point out that the pre-convention situation is much the same.

The three strong men of 1920 were Lowden, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated. The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowden, Hoover and Dawes, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less amirched candidate.

Meanwhile gentle guffaws pervade the smoking rooms and beauty parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather. The cause of mirth is the final, belated explanation of close friends of Cal Coolidge that the word "choose," so enigmatically intruded into an otherwise plain and simple abdication, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a gently and dignified hint to



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By Felix Frankfurter



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THE DAILY WORKER
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describes ing Fuller

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The history timent that mobilized. ods of amns, twelve of eighteen-

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to protest against the legal murder of the two convicted men. A telegram, flaying Fuller's decision and the methods of the prosecution and the investigating committee, was sent to Governor Fuller. "Your investigation was nothing but a monster plot against the life of our two brothers," the telegram declares, "and we demand their immediate liberty."

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Workers Party, was addressed in Italian by N. Napoli, New York editor, and Angelo Distefano of the New Haven Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

rorism tomorrow, for tomorrow the courts will hear motions on the famous case that has been in progress for seven years. Judge Webster Thayer, who recently sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, will leave his summer home in Maine and go to the court house in Dedham tomorrow afternoon to pass upon the eighth motion for a new trial. It is certain that he will repeat his decision to railroad the workers to the electric chair.

New Court Moves.

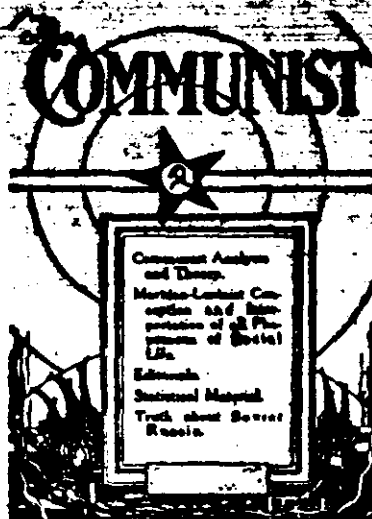
Tomorrow morning the warden of the state prison, who has the prisoners in custody will be in the Supreme Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus brought in an effort to get the men out of the death house. The defense holds that they should be returned to their regular prison cells pending the decision for a new trial. The prisoners will not be in court.

It is the general impression here tonight that both court hearings are preliminaries to getting the case into the federal courts. It would be impossible under the law for them to appeal to the federal courts without such a move because the law provides that a case cannot be taken to the United States court after it has been thru the state court three months. It has been four months since the men were sentenced, hence it was necessary to go back to the state courts tomorrow with some kind of motion in order to go to the federal courts the next day.

If the defense fails to get the district federal court to intervene, the case will be carried to Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, the plea being that the state courts have violated the Constitution of the United States which provides that every person shall have a fair trial.

The contention for seven years has been that Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial.

**Sacco and Vanzetti
Shall Not Die!**



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convention these books should be in
the hands of every active Party member.

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PARTY ORGANIZATION

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FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS

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FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS

Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70

CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM

Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention of 1921 (New York), amended by the Convention of 1924 (Chicago). —65

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —50

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party
Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. —30

THE DAILY WORKER PUB.CO
33 FIRST ST.,
NEW YORK.

Baron Company Openly to Limit the Product, Raise Price

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 7.—The first major attempt in the history of the oil industry to bolster a declining market by voluntary production restrictions got under way today in the Seminole field.

For the next two months the daily output has been set at 450,000 barrels, compared with a high last Friday of 525,000. Each lease will curtail production somewhat under the plan promulgated by umpire Ray M. Collins. The plan was drafted by a committee of leading oil men.

If the experiment is successful it may ultimately be adopted for varying periods by other large fields, which, like the Seminole, have been intermittently helping to glut the market, experts predict.

Workers Threw General

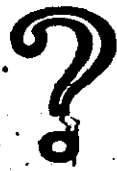


This meeting is in Union Square. Meetings like it are The Plaza.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR

Oil

And Soviet Russia



The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey refuses to deal with Soviet Russia.

The Royal Dutch Shell British interests will not deal with Soviet Russia.

Representatives of both interests issue attacks against the world's first workers' government.

COOLIDGE SAYS:

"The supremacy of nations"

LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FACTIONALISM

By R. E. D. (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conciliatory policy of "taking in all the new members we can, and expelling none." We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many inter-cine fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 110 at the meeting; last Tuesday night July 26, at a general membership meeting to aid The DAILY WORKER Drive we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Furriers on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that when we undertook an enterprise we shouldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a room.

The order for Isaprecors have almost quadrupled; the Communist International will have to be increased; the Labor Defender sells better than ever; Labor Unity is eagerly snapped up by the nuclei and the socialist Classics are always in demand.

One final word. The main reason for the healthy condition of the Party in Southern California is due solely to the honest efforts to keep up a United Front with Labor; organized or unorganized.

Woman Speaker to Tell Los Angeles Nucleus of U.S.S.R.

By L. P. BINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 7.—In spite of the warm weather and other forms of "hot air" working over time trying to break down energy, activities along the line of the

SUMMIT OPENING OF LOI

500-ACT

About 7000 call was issued of Los Angeles Consumers League to organize their children's left wing and also by the United.

At the time the conference many details met in the camp, not only one nation at the last once by the energy, activities along the line of the

THE GERMS OF THE NEXT WORD WAR ARE IN THIS STRUGGLE

Read

Oil

IMPERIALISM

The International Struggle
for Petroleum

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this very valuable book"—
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THE DAILY WORKER
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Then we joined up with the I. W. W. and the Central Defense, the I. D. and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense and gave a May Day Picnic that was a rouser and netted a big sum to all concerned, besides tending to allay the hostility between these organizations and the Communists. We accomplish a real United Front tactic.

What is the reason of our success? Is it because we are smarter, wiser, and better Communists than elsewhere?

It is rather because we refrained from all factionalism. We know our duty as to work, get in new members, make expenses and a profit for the Party; did what educational work we could, increased the sales and circulation of the Party papers and magazines, reported promptly our activities to the units above us, and sent in funds where they belonged as fast as received; also to make financial reports each month, get them audited; sold books; and worked, worked, worked like the devil!

We met criticism by putting the critics to work too. If they didn't like the way we did things, we promptly gave them a chance to show how much better they could do. And in case they did better, we didn't begrudge them a word of praise. Work makes good Communists; idleness makes poor ones.

Another success was our City Election Campaign where we got nearly 8000 votes for our candidates on the School Board, altho there were 18 candidates who ran to fill 4 vacancies.

We must admit a slight falling off in the local sales and circulation of THE DAILY WORKER here. But that is on two accounts:—1. The delay of the paper reaching here. 2.—The lack of a hustling representative to put in the place of Comrade Riess, who was one of the best agents of the Worker had anywhere.

We can point with pride to the advanced class in Marxism, which is meeting regularly every Wednesday night and making good progress in Bukharin's Historical Materialism. In the fall elementary classes will be organized under competent teachers and the work resumed for the winter. The nuclei directors are somewhat inexperienced and after they attend the advanced class, they will be better able to teach.

The headquarters have been remodelled and renovated. Now we have a good practical office, a reading room and library open to the public afternoons and evenings, a good sized room for nucleus and committee meetings and a large hall seating comfortably 100 or even more after benches are supplied.

Downing to Speak on Labor History. Mortimer Downing, editor of the New Unionist, will speak on "History of Organized Labor in the United States" next Sunday. Trade Unions, Communists and other groups of labor have been invited to attend.

Woman Lectures On U. S. S. R. Clara Taylor Warner, coming from Russia a year ago, spoke in Los Angeles recently on the "Treatment of Social Diseases in Russia". The lecture, illustrated on the screen, was a success.

Fact and figures proved Russia to be far ahead of other countries in its efforts to stamp out social diseases. Even enemies of the First Workers' Republic were forced to admit these facts. Mortimer Downing, editor and commander-in-chief of the I. W. W. (Emergency programist group, near anarchists), admitted the superiority of Soviet Russia in this respect.

Clara Warner speaks mostly at Women's clubs. She too, will speak at the brotherhood hall in the near future.

Defend The DAILY WORKER. Under the auspices of the local I. L. D. group, a protest mass meeting was held at Music Art Hall last Sunday, July 24th. Frank Cassidy and James H. Fisher, speakers, were at their best, as were the members of the Ukrainian Singing Society, who received great applause. The main subject for the evening was "Defense of the Workers' Press: The DAILY WORKER."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Charge Nassau County Construction Graft

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—That there is a wide-spread graft in the construction of highways and bridges in Nassau County was revealed today when State Comptroller Maurice S. Tremaine sent an investigator to the county as a result of numerous complaints received from residents there.

Exorbitant amounts of money are being spent on county construction and charges of widespread graft are made in many of the letters.

Meetings following cities: all, Pa.; Chi. Francisco; N. Great Falls, Ferry, Ohio, Ala.; St. P. Ialo; Utica; adolphis; etc.

Strike Tu

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Meetings following cities: all, Pa.; Chi. Francisco; N. Great Falls, Ferry, Ohio, Ala.; St. P. Ialo; Utica; adolphis; etc.

Strike Tu

Boston Armed, Ready for Sign of Violence

Continued From First Page

Last night every member of the police department had received his orders and been assigned to the post he will take the moment a crisis arises. Those close to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, city and State, say they have no fear of the radical element in Massachusetts, but expect an influx of members of the nihilist group from Chicago at any moment. With their arrival here outbreaks of violence are predicted. Every movement made by members of this group is being carefully watched by operatives of the Department of Justice and their activities reported to Major-General Foote, commissioner of public safety in this State.

Thus far more than 70 hours since Governor Fuller announced his decision—not a single case of violence or major demonstration has been reported here either to the police of the city or the State constabulary outside of Boston.

Arrest Pamphlet Distributor

The one minor demonstration which occurred without any serious action was the arrest last evening of Joseph Moro, 34 years old, of 51 Beach street, Dorchest, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee.

Moro was arrested in front of the Sacco-Vanzetti headquarters on Hanover street by Sergeant Morris Sullivan of the Hanover street police station while distributing pamphlets calling upon the public to attend a mass meeting planned for today on Boston Common. Sergeant Sullivan, after calling Moro's attention to the fact that the distribution of the pamphlets without a permit was unlawful and calling upon him to cease the distribution, arrested him when the latter ignored the warning. Moro went along peaceably to the police station, was booked on a charge of distributing pamphlets without a permit, and was bailed by friends a few minutes later.

A crowd of about 100 men and women gathered about Sergeant Sullivan as he placed Moro under arrest and followed the pair to the Hanover street police station a short distance away, but no trouble occurred and no interference with the police sergeant's action marked the walk to the station house.

Citizens Offer Services

While preparations were being rushed throughout the city, following the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency here, scores of calls were being received by Superintendent of Police Crowley at police headquarters from citizens in different parts of the city, offering their services free to the police head in the event of any serious outbreaks. The first to be received at headquarters came from a man who gave his name as Morris Groszki of 5 Temple street, Dorchester.

Groszki told Superintendent Crowley that he will spend the next two weeks on his vacation period and would gladly devote the 14 days without remuneration to the city officials in any capacity if his services were needed.

there is no need of volunteers, Superintendent Crowley announced.

Guard Public Buildings

Until further orders the state of emergency will continue to exist, police officials informed district captains and department heads in a special order issued late last night. Meantime, every precaution is being taken to guard public buildings, hospitals, railroad terminals and stations, the subway, elevated and street car system and the private residences of those men who figured in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and the final disposition of the case.

The emergency mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson through Superintendent of Police Crowley is virtually a 24-hour tour of duty. It affects every member of the police department in Boston, special officers, members of the bureau of criminal investigation, inspectors, members of the liquor and vice squads, plain clothes men, traffic officers and regular patrolmen. All days off have been cancelled and no more men will be allowed to go on either special leaves of absence or vacations. No member of the department will be allowed to leave the city and from now on every man must be in touch with his superior officers every hour of the day and night. The police force, at present, comprises about 2200 men and superiors.

Mobilization Order

The mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson and promulgated throughout the city yesterday reached the district captains and department heads shortly after noon. It read:

"At this particular time every effort must be made by the police to protect the lives of the general public and everything possible must be done by them to prevent crime.

"Great care must be taken at every place where large crowds are assembled for lawful purposes and, at the same time, all persons assembled for unlawful purposes must be dispersed.

"The police must be especially vigilant and careful in observing all persons who look suspicious and pay strict attention to duty in particularly watching persons who may be carrying bombs or other dangerous explosives.

"Pleasures Secondary"

"In emergencies, the police must understand that their pleasures are secondary to the duties imposed on them by law, and the Police Commissioner, having that in mind, directs me to cover all subways, railroad terminals, bridges, public buildings and other places wherein there is any danger of explosives being planted.

"The following order will be put into effect immediately at all stations and will continue until further order:

"Days off will be suspended, including traffic officers.

"Long day men will report to their respective stations at 7:30 roll call; morning-in-squads will be kept in full uniform after finishing their first



WRECKED KIOSKS SHOW EFFECT OF S
This photo shows the entrance and exits of the I. R. T. subway station top blown off, as the result of terrific blasts. This station is:

a. m., where they will sleep until 4 p. m., unless otherwise called upon for emergency, when they will be called for supper and report back at 8:30 p. m. roll call.

"Day men will report back to their respective stations at 8 o'clock p. m., including traffic officers, and remain until excused by their commanding officers."

Similar Action in Other Cities

Immediately upon the promulgation of this edict copies were sent to the police captains and chiefs of the cities and towns about Boston, inviting those officers' attention to the action of the police department here and inviting co-operation to the fullest extent. The response was immediate. In a score of cities and towns throughout the State similar precautionary measures were taken at once.

In Cambridge an order was issued shortly after the notice was received from police headquarters here ordering back detectives away on their vacations. Plans were also completed for the guarding of the Middlesex Courts at East Cambridge, City Hall, Harvard and Technology Colleges, and the homes of the presidents of those institutions.

Guard Judge Wait's Home

In Medford an order was issued by Acting Chief Daniel Connors assigning until further notice Patrolman William Porter to guard the residence of Judge William C. Wait at Forest street.

Police Chief William Hill of Everett also took precautionary measures in order to co-operate with the Boston authorities and the State Constabulary. He assigned two officers to supplement the regular guard at the Everett

Sacco-Vanzetti Stirs Th

(By U

Boston—City heavily g
fence frantically appeals to C

New York—Subway bor
guard; general strike agitate

Rapid City, S. D.—Presid
appeals for Sacco-Vanzetti r

Washington—National c
violence; A. F. of L. asked to

Baltimore—Mayor's hom
precautions although motive

Chicago—Federal buildin

Denver—General strike
coal fields.

Philadelphia—Presbyteria

Buenos Aires—Bomb exp
Pergamino.

Five Moves to Save Men From the Chair

Continued From First Page

First, was a motion for a new trial filed at Dedham, based on alleged bias of Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence contained in affidavits submitted during the investigation of the Governor and that of his advisory committee; second, a petition to the Governor for a respite for the two men until the Dedham motion could be heard; third, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the State Supreme Court on the ground that Sacco and Vanzetti are unlawfully held in the death house at State prison; fourth, a petition to Judge Broadhurst in the Suffolk Superior Court to stay the execution until the new trial motion is heard; fifth, an application to Chief Justice Walter F. Fay Hall to assign some other justice beside Judge Thayer to hear the motion at Dedham.

Judge Broadhurst denied the motion to stay execution and Chief Justice Hall ruled that Judge Thayer must hear the motion for a new trial.

The last session of the day came from Fitchburg, the home of Chief Justice Hall. Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Elias Field, the new attorneys in this case, yesterday went to his home with the plea to have the motion heard promptly before a new judge. In part their mission was successful. After the interview at his home, which lasted an hour and a half, Chief Justice Hall announced that he had set tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as the time when the motion would be heard. He said that he would communicate with Judge Thayer, who is at his summer home in Oronoqui, Me., to come to Boston to preside over the hearing.

The other reversal of the day came when Judge Broadhurst, who is presiding over a criminal session in Suffolk county, the county where the prisoners are confined, ruled that he did not have jurisdiction to grant a stay of execution.

Mass Meeting Today

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Judge Sanderson in the Supreme Court will hear the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Last night Warden William Hendry of the Charlestown State Prison received an order of notice to be in court at that hour and bring with him the warrant under which the prisoners are restrained.

Tomorrow, also, Governor Fuller, who is spending the week-end at his summer home in Rye, N. H., will be at the State House to consider the plea for an executive respite for the two men.

Meanwhile the popular appeal to protest against the execution of the two men was being planned by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence committee. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party and similar to the gathering last Sunday, will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the mall of the common. Fully 100 reserve policemen were on hand a week ago to prevent outbreaks and demonstrations. Today, with the entire department mobilized, many times that number will be available in case of trouble.

Yesterday two more attorneys allied themselves with Arthur D. Hill, who stepped in as chief of the defence



JOSEPH MORO
Secretary of Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee, arrested for distributing hand bills advertising meeting on Common.

16 POLICE GUARD GOVERNOR'S HOME

NORTH HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 6—The summer residence of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, located in this town at Little Bear's Head, Rye Beach, was guarded today by 16 policemen. There were eight New Hampshire State police, four North Hampton police and four Massachusetts State police, all in civilian clothes.

The officers stood watch on eight-hour reliefs. There was no manifestation by strangers or curious persons and the day passed quietly. Mrs. Fuller went for a ride, as did Governor Fuller.

FORGETS HIS DATE TO MANY COUPLE

Continued From First Page

Miss Katherine A. Sandler, 23, of 36 School street, Lynn, appeared in a patriotic wedding attire of red, white and blue outside the courthouse in Essex street, Lynn, promptly at 7 o'clock last night, together with the bridegroom, Charles W. Spence, 25, of Carmilla, Ga., a sailor on one of Uncle Sam's ships at the Charlestown navy yard.

With them came an equally blushing bridegroom and the best man, Mr.

BOMB PLOT MYSTIFIES N. Y. POLICE

No Trace of Explosive
MATERIALS FOUND

GREEN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-6/STW

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The roar of two bombs, that last night wrecked two subway stations, tied up for several hours the two main underground arteries of Manhattan and injured a score of persons, provided police today with a mystery as perplexing as any they ever tried to solve.

Hours after the explosion no trace of the two bombs had been found.

NO PROOF OF GUILT

Morris Seigel, the man under arrest, was taken into custody a few hours after the explosions. A patrolman found him peering into a window of St. Patrick's Cathedral, about a mile north of the bombed stations. He was described as a Russian 14 years in America. A search of his rooms disclosed a newspaper photograph of a bombing scene and a book, "The Life History of a Traitor." This was the story of a Russian spy.

Police said Seigel told of working in a western harvest field, that he declared he was not convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti had had a fair trial and that he expressed himself as opposed to capital punishment. After a rigorous examination, Seigel was held without bail on a charge of being implicated with the bomb explosions, but Assistant District Attorney William Ryan said he had no proof that Seigel was guilty and had asked that he be held as a precaution.

Bomb Found Several Days Ago

The police belief of a Sacco-Vanzetti connection was fostered by reports of bombings in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. But they said that at no time did they have any proof. Shortly after a threatened strike was settled several days ago, a bomb was found in a subway. But police declined to give information regarding their switch to the theory that persons with a grievance against the transit companies had placed the bombs.

The bombs were placed in 26th street stations of the Brooklyn-Manhattan and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies, one on fourth avenue and the other on Broadway.

Priest Visits Vanzetti

MBS
k, with all glass broken, the
and Fourth avenue.

Case Continents

ile Sacco-Vanzetti de-
d courts for reprieve.

city; 14,000 police on

e is guarded as increased
er White House.

ares to meet possible
al one-day strike.

d and police take extra
g is uncertain.

after bomb threat.

in Southern Colorado

bombed.

orted at Ford agency in

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Some Front and pu
 earned that preceding of Sacco
 Stockholm—Authorities
 from before United States leg
 Paris—Police attempt to
 street demonstrations
 Montevideo—Strike call
 Moscow—Mass meeting

State constabulary, private detect
 agencies and federal officers. The
 department of Justice men are keeping
 close watch on the trains arriving he
 carefully scrutinizing the arrivals
 watching out for any members of
 nihilist group from Chicago said
 be on their way to this city.

P. O. Entrances Closed

All public entrances to the post of
 building here, except that on Dev
 shire street, at Devonshire and W
 streets, were closed to the public
 today for the first time in the hist
 of the city. They will remain clo
 until Monday morning. Assistant C
 todian Harry Vose drew the
 blinds to the doors as part of the
 cautionary measure being exercised
 all the public buildings throughout
 city.

In Wellesley a private day and n
 watch, ordered last night, will be m
 tained from now on at the home
 Assistant District Attorney Dudley
 Ranney on Glen road.

Commencing this morning, ex
 locker, public and private in the
 way and elevated stations on the
 system will be opened by official
 the Boston Elevated railroad and
 contents examined as a result o
 scare which caused considerable
 clement on the upper level of
 Massachusetts station in the Back
 last night.

James F. Cannon, a starter stati
 at this terminal, and Patrolman
 Ham Malcolm of the Back Bay
 tion, were examining the crowds
 taring and leaving the upper lev
 the station shortly before 9 o'
 when informed by a man waitin
 board a street car that a man desc
 as a foreigner had just deposit
 package in one of the public lo
 in the station. Cannon and the p
 man immediately opened the
 with a master key and discover
 package which at first was fear
 be a bomb. The tick, tick, of a
 could be heard from an instrum
 side the bundle.

Found to Be Meter

The men removed the package
 corner of the station and at once
 moned a member of the bomb
 from police headquarters. Upon
 amination it was found to cont
 meter used in testing wires, the
 erty of some engineer who had ch
 the package in the locker earl
 the evening. The experience su
 the idea of making a thorough
 amination of all these lockers th
 out the city.

By noon today the police at
 throughout the city will have ta
 the appearance of armories as
 suit of the drastic order issued
 police headquarters yesterday.
 Greys of extra coats and mattress
 issued late last night to the
 police captains and department

speculations turned away

Central Europe seemed
setti would be unjust.

Sacco-Vanzetti demonstra-

trouble by forbidding

day.

Sacco-Vanzetti execution.

use of the members of the de-
t who, until further orders, will
sleep within calling distance
quarters.

quarters the seventh floor of
building has been converted
dormitory for the police com-
er, the superintendent and
s of the machine gun squads. A
arrangement has been made to
e men. The entire headquarters
including inspectors, Commis-
Wilson and Superintendent
ice Crowley will make their
s here during the present state
agency.

Meet on Common Today

no more permits for meetings
issued by city officials during
period of emergency the meeting of
Vanzetti sympathizers scheduled
held on the Charles street mall
Boston Common this afternoon
clock under the auspices of the
st party will be permitted and
attending will receive full police
tion. Forty policemen and plain-
s officers will watch the crowd
the meeting and will make no
pt to molest the assemblage so
as the gathering is an orderly
police officials stated last night.
he first sign of any disorder, how-
the policemen on duty at the
ng, will carry out orders already
l to them to break up the gather-
and arrest those creating a dis-
nce.

at the police department feels
tent of coping with any situation
may arise here as a result of the
feeling since Governor Fuller's
ion was evidenced throughout the
last night. For the first time it
me known that members of the de-
ment have been receiving special
uction in the use of firearms and
handling of mobs. Most of the men
gned to the use of the powerful
to be used in the event of an
gency are war veterans. There are
men capable of operating these
s effectively, according to police of-
als.

DOLLAR LINER IS
DUE IN TOMORROW

wireless from Captain F. E. Ander-
commander of the steamship Presi-
te Wilson of the Dollar Line, was re-
ved at the company's offices yester-
stating that the steamer would
ive at the Army Base, South Bos-
about noon Monday.
e steamer, which is making her
voyage around the world, has
ne cabin passengers and a large and
uable cargo for Boston. For New
ork she has 20 passengers.

Ambition plus application equals
achievement.

from going to the Federal Court with
any possible relief. It is to be noted
in the indictment that Sacco and
Vanzetti were charged with carrying
away and concealing from justice
the bodies of the slain men.

To Apply to Judge Morton

Indictments at the Federal building
yesterday were that Attorney Hill is
likely to apply to United States District
Judge James M. Morton, who is at his
summer home in Westport, for a writ
of habeas corpus in behalf of the men.
If such action is refused by Judge
Morton, it is understood that he
made inquiries yesterday as to Judge
Morton's whereabouts and suggested
the possibility of seeing him as early
tomorrow as possible.

In their petition yesterday to the
Governor for a stay of execution, the
attorneys for the defense set forth that
in event of failing to obtain relief in
the courts of the Commonwealth, they
will prosecute their case before the
United States Courts with all possible
diligence, and that it will be impossible
with the exercise of the greatest speed
to obtain a hearing and a decision of
the cause before the time set for the
execution.

The basis of the application to the
Supreme Court for a habeas corpus
writ says that the men are being held
in the death house illegally by Warden
Hendry and that they have been unable
to obtain the warrant they hold.

The motion for a new trial which
will be heard tomorrow afternoon at
Dedham by Judge Thayer says at the
outset that he, Judge Thayer, has
never given the two defendants a fair
trial, and claims bias on his part in
dealing with the case.

The new evidence concerns the cap
which the Government claims to be
Sacco's which was found near the
scene of the South Braintree murder,
and purported statements of Chief of
Police Jeremiah F. Sullivan of Braintree
regarding the holes that were in it.

Further "new evidence" was set
forth in the motion based on the testi-
mony of the late Captain Proctor of
the State police in regard to his testi-
mony at the trial concerning the bul-
let that killed Berardelli, the paymas-
ter's guard. The affidavits submitted
at the recent investigation were also
filed. They were made by Robert
Benchley, John Nicholas Baffel, Frank
B. Sibley, and Elizabeth R. Bernkopf
and Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul.

Tomorrow's hearing at Dedham will
be the first appearance of Judge Thayer
in any court in the vicinity of Bos-
ton since he pronounced the death
sentence on the men April 9 of the
present year. The Superior Court
building at Dedham will be guarded
during the session and a large detail
of State and local police will on hand
to examine all who go into the build-
ings.

MONTREAL GROUP
IN SACCO PROTEST

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 6 (AP)—A
resolution protesting against "the
judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti"
was passed unanimously at a meeting
of the Montreal central committee of
the labor defence league here today.

Yarmouth Citizens
Back Fuller's Stand

YARMOUTH, Aug. 6 (AP)—Unani-
mous approval of Governor Alvan T.
Fuller's decision on the Sacco-Vanzetti
appeal was expressed by speakers and
a resolution adopted at an impromptu
mass meeting of Yarmouth citizens at
Lyceum Hall tonight.

hiding in the courthouse and being
plunged a prisoner.

Clark, who says

In Boston, after several minutes of
waiting, the bride party descended
into police headquarters next door.
There Patrolman John R. Kane, Sr.,
being duty as last officer, heard the
tale. A telephone call brought forth
the news that Clark Henry was being
and perspiring, moving the lawn in
front of his home in Fisher street.

A few minutes later the clerk ap-
peared. The wedding proceeded with-
out further ado, being staged in
Clark Henry's office in the courthouse.

Reida L. Gregory was best man.
Bernice L. Balla was bridesmaid. The
ceremony over, the bride party of-
fered their thanks and departed. The
clerk had been asked to perform the
wedding. It was stated, because of dif-
ferences in religion of bride and bride-
groom.

P. O. CLERKS WANT
PAY DAY ON FRIDAY

An attempt to establish Friday as
the weekly pay day for the 600 postal
clerks in this city, instead of the present
arrangement, is being made by
officers of the Boston Local 100 of the
Federation of Postoffice Clerks. Yes-
terday they forwarded a request to
International Secretary-Treasurer
Thomas F. Flaherty to have him put
the proposition up to the Washington
postal authorities.

Under the present arrangement the
men get their pay checks on different
days and sometimes are unable to cash
them for a day or two, especially over
week-ends and holidays.

with Sacco and Vanzetti in the death house.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti are with
Hendry. Hendry says that against the
the Charleston Institution, particularly
in relation to any investigation of the
case. Although they have not yet
given any evidence of a change of
heart, Warden Hendry admitted that
Father Murphy's interview with Van-
zetti was the result of a feeling ex-
pressed by the condemned men.

After talking for an hour with Van-
zetti, Father Murphy also spoke heart-
ily with Sacco and Madeiros. Vanzetti
had been waiting for a long time be-
fore the visit of the priest. One of his
letters was for Mary Donovan of the
Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, in
reply to one from her, and Warden
Hendry permitted it to be mailed after
a careful examination.

Sacco also sent out a letter to Ellen
Donovan, which was read by the
warden and permitted to go out with-
out censoring. In the morning he re-
ceived a visit from Mrs. Sacco, who
was with him for an hour.

Two stenographers from the office of
Attorney Arthur D. Hill, the new de-
fense counsel, spent several hours at
the prison copying the commitment
papers, which cover about 11 typewrit-
ten pages. It was understood that
Attorney Hill wished to use the copies
in his last minute efforts to save Sacco
and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti refused to
eat yesterday, taking only water.
Madeiros ate heartily. Warden Hen-
dry sent them lamb chops for dinner,
and chicken legs, French fried potatoes,
fruit and coffee for supper, but Sacco
and Vanzetti refused to touch the food.

When they were not writing, San-
co and Vanzetti paced their cells
nervously.



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DEFENCE SCORES FULLER INQUIRY

Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Issues Further Statement Deprecating Governor's Famous Decision



MRS. SACCO LEAVING STATE PRISON YESTERDAY

Wife of one of the men awaiting execution is shown as she left the State prison yesterday after a visit to her husband.

In Brooklyn; that when the men were held prisoners in the State Department of Justice, New York at the Park Row station, New York City; that Vanzetti went to New York on April 21, 1930, to see them, and then discovered that the Department of Justice had the names of all or many of the Galleani anarchists. It was then realized that the man-hunt was on.

We call attention to the public statement of A. Mitchell Palmer, at that time attorney-general of the United States, who appeared before the House rules committee at Washington on June 1, 1930, less than four weeks after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, on which occasion Palmer died with the committee a report of the judicial division of the department, setting forth in much detail how the Department of Justice agents and undercover men had attempted to round up the members of the Galleani group of anarchists.

We point out that on May 1, 1931, a week after Vanzetti's visit to New York, Salsedo was killed. He had been a printer in the anarchist paper of Galleani, published in Lynn, three years prior. In the early morning hours of May 1, 1931, Salsedo either jumped or was thrown out of a window of the Department of Justice offices. The fate of Salsedo furnished dreadful evidence that the man-hunt was on.

Psychology Not Grasped

It was therefore all "consciousness of guilt," as Judge Thayer called it, but consciousness of being hunted anarchists that was in the minds of Sacco and Vanzetti when they were grilled by Chief Stewart and Katzman on the night of their arrest. It accounts absolutely for their "liar" to the police concerning their anarchist friends and their radical views and activities.

Governor Fuller, wishing even to look at the files of the Department of Justice, or to talk with Department of Justice agents, regarding the drive against the radicals at that time, and especially the man-hunt for the Galleani anarchists, reveals his inability or refusal to understand the psychology of the hunted Italian radicals, and utter ignorance of the fundamental issues of this case.

Judge Thayer, violating all principles of real justice and all rules of Massachusetts judicial procedure in jury trials, instructed the jurors that if they found that Sacco and Vanzetti left the Johnson house on the night of their arrest because they suspected that Mrs. Johnson was telephoning the police about them, the jury must bring in a verdict of guilty. Here are Judge Thayer's words, quoted from his charge to the jury:

"Did the defendants, in company with Orciani and Rosta, leave the Johnson house because the automobile had no 1920 number plate on it or because they were conscious of or became suspicious of what Mrs. Johnson did in the Bartlett house? If they left because they had no 1920 number plates on the automobile, then you may say that there was no consciousness of guilt in consequence of their sudden departure, but if they left because they were consciously guilty of what was being done by Mrs. Johnson in the Bartlett house, then you may say that is evidence tending to prove consciousness of guilt on their part. But still, you must remember, that such consciousness of guilt, if you had such consciousness of guilt, must relate to the murders of Farmer and Berardelli and not to the fact that they and their friends wereackers and liable to be deported therefore or were even afraid that some kind of punishment might come to them."

Did Not Want Truth

BLOW OUT FRONT OF GROCERY STORE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5 (UP)

A bomb explosion, heard for miles, blew out the front of the grocery store conducted by Herman Di Fabio and Herman Cotti here today. Eight crates of live chickens in the store escaped injury.

It was the third attempt in six years to wreck the building, which is owned by Fred Billarosa. No explanation of the bombing was given by the owners.

THREATEN PASTOR

Philadelphia Minister Whose Church Was Blown Up Receives Letter Promising Death If He Protests Outrage—Many Buildings Under Guard

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Rev. Edward E. Bowman, pastor of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, whose church was partly wrecked by a bomb, today received a letter threatening to blow him to pieces if he made too much fuss about the explosion.

The letter was delivered by a postman a few minutes after Dr. Bowman's arrival home after having been hurriedly summoned from his vacation up State. It was turned over to the

Hu



Caustic criticism of the Governor's estigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, concerning the alleged Department of Justice information on the case, is contained in a statement issued last night by the defence committee. It reads:

DEFENCE STATEMENT

charges were not denied by Katzmnn or by Assistant District Attorney Rannay. Indeed, Mr. Rannay argued that the Department of Justice had a legitimate right to "co-operate" with the prosecuting authorities in Massachusetts to secure the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on the charge of payroll robbery and murder.

The files will show the reports of Harold Zorian, the Department of Justice spy placed on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee.

Sacco-Vanzetti Guilty and Had a Fair Trial,

Continued From First Page

They find that the trial was fairly conducted, that the courts were justified in denying a new trial on the basis of new evidence and affidavits supplied by the defence, and that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The committee criticised Judge Webster Thayer for talking about the case off the bench, asserting the belief that "doing so was a breach of official decorum."

"But we do not believe," the report continues, "that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretions in conversation did not effect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who, indeed, so stated to the committee."

Again the report of the committee contains the assertion:

"To us the reading of the stenographic report of the trial gives the impression that the judge tried to be scrupulously fair."

Radicalism Not a Factor

The committee found no basis for the contention of the defence that Sacco and Vanzetti were treated harshly because of their radicalism. The report says that at first reading the cross-examination by District Attorney Katzmann seemed unnecessarily harsh, insofar as it related to Sacco's political and social views; but after reviewing the facts in the case, showing that the defence, sensing the danger of conviction, had put Sacco and Vanzetti on the stand to testify to their own radicalism as a means of offsetting the State's consciousness of guilt allegation, the report says that Mr. Katzmann was justified in subjecting Sacco to rigorous cross-examination along that line.

The committee points out that while the defence claim that Judge Thayer's "attitude and emphasis" conveyed to the jury a different impression than is shown in his acts and language within the court room, the members of the jury stated that they perceived no bias and that some of them did not know, when they entered the jury room, whether Judge Thayer thought Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty or innocent.

As to the atmosphere of the court room, the presence of an unusually large number of police officers, and the allegations that some of the jurors were predisposed against the defendants, the committee says:

No Unfairness in Trial

"The committee have seen no evidence to make them believe that the trial was unfair. On the contrary they are of the opinion that the judge endeavored, and endeavored successfully, to secure for the defendants a fair trial; that the District Attorney was not in any way guilty of unprofessional behavior, that he conducted the prosecution vigorously but not improperly; and that the jury, a capable, impartial and unprejudiced body, did, as they were instructed, well and truly try and deliverance make."

Taking up the Gould affidavit, which furnished the basis for one of the motions for a new trial, the committee says that the statement of Gould—that the persons in the automobile were not Sacco and Vanzetti—would not have had any effect in changing the mind of the jury, and that the prosecution did not indulge in overstatement of

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Tech and Former Judge Grant Advise Governor Fuller That Sacco and Vanzetti Had a Fair Trial, That No Good Reason Has Been Presented for a New Trial, and That the Two Men Are Guilty of the Crime Charged

The report of the Governor's advisory committee on the Sacco-Vanzetti case is as follows:

Your Excellency: Starting on the investigation with which you have charged us, with almost no knowledge of the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, we have felt that our first duty was to read the full stenographic report of the trial; then the various affidavits and documents bearing upon the motions for a new trial; and, thereafter, to seek and hear such information as might throw light upon the report to be made to you. In doing this we have felt that our investigation had better be wholly independent of yours; and, indeed throughout, the only communication we have had from you is the suggestion of one or two people it might be worth while to see.

In conducting the investigation we have been guided by a few general principles. One was that our meetings should not be public; that our duty was to form our own impartial opinion by ascertaining the truth. Having no power to require the attendance of witnesses, or compel them to answer questions, they would be much less likely to come before us and speak freely if they thought that what they said would be published in the newspapers. Many of the persons most able to throw light upon the murder dislike notoriety and criticism by partisans, for there has been in this case much propaganda by adherents of the defence committee to which neither the courts nor the prosecuting officers could properly reply in the public press.

Scope of the Testimony

On the other hand, it has seemed to us important to give the counsel for the defence and for the Commonwealth an opportunity to hear and question everyone who testified before the committee, with the exception of Judge Thayer, Chief Justice Hall and the jurors, whom we did not think should be subjected to questions by counsel—certainly in the absence of specific evidence of misconduct.

The committee had thought that this principle should be applied also to Mr. Katzmann, the district attorney who tried the case, but after he had talked with the committee he consented to be questioned by Mr. Thompson. With these exceptions, and what came incidentally in an inspection of the scene of the murder, and a visit to Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros in prison, all testimony has been submitted to the committee in the presence of both counsel; nor has any member of the committee received evidence separately. Such a course has seemed to us desirable in order to give counsel an opportunity to meet and rebut any evidence presented to us. Moreover, the committee have heard all evidence the counsel desired to present and except as aforesaid has investigated in their presence any matters that seemed to bear upon the case.

Senators and students in our colleges were accused of dangerous opinions, and it was almost inevitable that anyone who declared himself a radical possessed of inflammatory literature, would be instantly believed. For these reasons Mr. Katzmann was justified in subjecting Mr. Sacco to a rigorous cross-examination to determine whether his profession that he and his friends were radicals liable to deportation was true, or was merely assumed for the purpose of the defence. The exceptions taken to his questions were not sustained by the Supreme Court.

It has been said that while the acts and language of the judge, as they appear in the stenographic report, seem to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression. But the jury do not think so. They state that the judge tried the case fairly; that they perceived no bias; and indeed some of them went so far as to say that they did not know when they entered the jury room to consider their verdict whether he thought the defendants innocent or guilty.

It may be added that the committee talked with the 29 available members of the jury—one, the foreman, being dead, and another out of reach in Florida. To the committee the jury seemed an unusually intelligent and independent body of men, and without representative, seven of the 13 appearing to be wage-earners, one a farmer, two engaged in dealing in real estate, a grocer and a photographer. Each of them felt sure that the fact that the accused were foreigners and radicals had no effect upon his opinion, and that native Americans would have been equally certain to be convicted upon the same evidence.

Judge Indiscreet in Conversation

Affidavits were presented to the committee and witnesses were heard to the effect that the judge, during and after the trial, had expressed his opinion of guilt in vigorous terms. Prejudice means an opinion or sentiment before the trial. That a judge should form an opinion as the evidence comes in is inevitable, and not prejudicial if not in any way brought to the notice of the jury, as we are convinced was true in this case.

Throughout this report the committee have refrained from reviewing the evidence in detail and have stated only their conclusions with comments upon points that seemed of special significance. From all that has come to us we are forced to conclude that the judge was indiscreet in conversation with outsiders during the trial. He ought not to have talked about the case off the bench, and doing so was a grave breach of official decorum. But we do not believe that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretions in conversation did not affect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who, indeed, so stated to the committee.

In view of the motions for a new trial Mr. Thompson, now counsel for the defence, contended that between the District Attorney and officers of the United States Secret Service engaged in investigating radical movements there had been collusion for the purpose either of deporting these defendants as radicals or of convicting them of murder, and thus of getting them out of the way; that with this object Mr. Katzmann agreed to cross-examine them on the subject of their opinions, and that the files of the



EXPLAINING THE

Michael H. Musmanno, attorney for the defence committee, on the steps of the court house, explaining the motion for

they have not been sustained, but the counsel for the defence contend that the Supreme Court decided only that these matters properly within the discretion of the judge, and that his discretion has been abused. They urge, then, that while the judge's discretion was not illegally, it was in fact wrong, exercised, because he was too much influenced by the fact that the accused were foreigners and radicals, and that his discretion would have brought an order for a new trial.

Severe Strain on Judge

There can be no doubt that the judge has been subjected to a very severe strain. Apart from the responsibility that he has borne, the nature of the criticisms made upon him has been effect; and the Committee are of opinion that while there is no sufficient evidence that his capacity to rightly the questions before him in this case has been impaired, nevertheless he has been in a distinctly nervous condition. The Committee have, therefore, to examine motions for a new trial and the defence on which they are based, a view of determining whether in opinion the discretion of the Judge

Advisory Committee Reports to Governor Fuller



DEDHAM COURT

with the Sacco-Vanzetti de-
 ert, surrounded by newspaper-
 which he filed there yesterday.

side that his discretion was
 exercised.

There is no evidence that the pres-
 ent these cartridges did influence
 inion of the jury; but the ques-
 ion is whether it may reason-
 ably be done so, and we do not see
 how they could have had any such ef-
 fect. It was suggested by Albert H.
 Hamilton, who made an affidavit as
 to the jury might have de-
 termined from these cartridges an er-
 roneous opinion as to the age of those
 in Vanzetti's revolver. It is not
 clear how they could have had
 any such opinion, or what ma-
 jor significance there was in the
 fact that the Vanzetti cartridges. The
 fact that these objects in the jury
 may have been irregular, but
 not see how it could have
 been the result of the trial, and if
 the judge ought not in justice to
 order a new trial on that

Why Didn't Say, "Damn Them"

In the same motion was in-
 cluded an affidavit by William H.
 Ripley, wherein he says that Ripley,
 summoned as a witness, in
 answer to the question by him whether

Anders and Morton A. Robinson, us-
 ing the same photographs, stated their
 opinion that the marks appearing there-
 on show that the bullet was fired
 through that pistol. An inspection of
 the photographs, following the reading
 of these affidavits for the defendants
 and for the government, leads us to
 the conclusion that the latter presented
 the more convincing evidence. We are
 of opinion, therefore, that the judge
 could not properly have ordered a new
 trial on the Proctor motion.

Another motion for a new trial, de-
 nied by the judge, was never brought
 by exception before the Supreme Ju-
 dicial Court. It was based upon an
 affidavit by Lola M. Andrews, stating
 that her evidence of identification at
 the trial was false. This is the wit-
 ness who, on cross-examination at the
 trial, testified that Mr. Moore, then
 counsel for Sacco, at an interview with
 her suggested that she should take
 a vacation in Maine, and that if she
 lost her job in consequence he would
 find her as good or a better one; and
 who, after that interview, and after
 her identification of Sacco at the Ded-
 ham jail, was assaulted by a stranger
 at her home.

Subsequent to the affidavit on which
 the motion was made, she swore to
 another in which she said that the
 former had been obtained by a threat
 of using discreditable events in her
 past life to the injury of her son; and
 the statements of Moore and another
 man employed by him show that they
 had hunted up and told her they pos-
 sessed the information she claims they
 used. The judge very properly refused
 to grant a new trial upon an affidavit
 procured in this way, and Mr. Moore
 let the matter drop.

The Madeiros Confession

We now come to the motion for a
 new trial, based upon the confession of
 Madeiros, and the affidavits that
 accompany it. The exceptions to the
 denial of this motion by Judge Thayer
 are those which in its recent decision
 the Supreme Judicial Court has not
 sustained. The question whether a
 new trial ought to have been granted
 in consequence of the confession of
 Madeiros depends upon the weight
 which can be attributed to it, and the
 importance of the evidence offered in
 corroboration. The impression has
 gone abroad that Madeiros confessed
 committing the murder at South Brain-
 tree. Strangely enough, this is not
 really the case.

He confessed to being present, but
 not to being guilty of the murder. That
 is, he says that he, as a youth of 18,
 was induced to go with the others
 without knowing where he was going,
 or what was to be done, save that
 there was to be a hold-up which would
 not involve killing; and that he took
 no part in what was done. In short,
 if he were tried, his own confession, if
 wholly believed, would not be sufficient
 for a verdict of murder in the first
 degree.

His ignorance of what happened is
 extraordinary, and much of it cannot
 be attributed to a desire to shield his
 associates, for it had no connection
 therewith. This is true of his inability
 to recollect the position of the build-
 ings, and whether one or more men
 were killed.

Madeiros' Statements Hazy

In his deposition he says that he was
 so scared that he could remember
 nothing immediately after the shooting.
 To the committee he said that the
 shooting brought on an epileptic fit
 which would itself be a failure of

significant are as follows: The counsel
 for the defendants produced Albert H.
 Hamilton and Elias Field, who in-
 formed the committee that in an auto-
 mobile ride Captain Proctor had told
 Hamilton that in his real opinion the
 fatal bullet had not been fired through
 Sacco's pistol. After the time of this
 conversation Captain Proctor made the
 affidavit already referred to, and in
 that, after quoting his testimony at
 the trial—

"Q—What is your opinion? A—My
 opinion is that it is consistent with
 being fired by that pistol." he says
 "That is still my opinion."

Hamilton's Testimony Rejected

It seems to us improbable that Cap-
 tain Proctor, who has since died,
 should have stated both at the trial
 and in his affidavit that his opinion
 was consistent with the firing of the
 bullet from Sacco's pistol, and in the
 meanwhile should have said in conver-
 sation that his opinion was exactly the
 opposite.

One of the witnesses, Field, merely
 overheard Proctor's conversation with
 Hamilton about a subject with which
 he was not familiar; and the latter
 stated also to the committee that Proctor
 told him that he believed before the
 trial the bullet was not fired through
 the Sacco pistol, which would be an
 admission not of a misleading state-
 ment but of deliberate perjury. This
 charge is inconsistent with Proctor's
 later affidavit, and we do not believe
 Hamilton's testimony on this point.

The other significant new matter
 brought to the attention of the com-
 mittee by the counsel for the defense is
 the statement of Jeremiah F. Gallivan,
 former chief of police of Braintree, who
 said that in the cap found near the
 body of Berardelli, and claimed by the
 prosecuting counsel to be that of Sacco,
 the rent attributed by them to its hang-
 ing upon a nail in the factory, was in
 fact made by him in attempting to find
 a name under the lining before he de-
 livered the cap to the officers investi-
 gating the case. This statement we
 believe to be true; but the rent in the
 lining of the cap is so trifling a matter
 in the evidence in the case that it
 seems to the committee by no means a
 ground for a new trial.

Speed of Bandit Car

Mr. James E. King brought to the
 attention of the committee some calcu-
 lations he has been making about the
 position at various times of the escap-
 ing bandit car, to the effect that if it
 travelled at the rate of speed the wit-
 nesses testified it would have taken
 much more time than elapsed between
 the moment of the murder and the ar-
 rival at the Matfield crossing.

He suggested that the delay could be
 accounted for on the theory that the
 Morelli gang had committed the mur-
 der and spent some time in the Ran-
 dolph woods three and a half miles
 from South Braintree while changing
 from a Buick to a Hudson, as de-
 scribed by Madeiros. To the commit-
 tee it seems that the calculations are
 based upon somewhat uncertain data,
 and that the delay is apparently ac-
 counted for by the undisputed fact
 that the bandits turned by mistake
 into Orchard street, which leads into
 a much-travelled highway and to the
 town of Randolph; that, discovering
 their mistake, they retraced their steps
 and inquired at the Hawkins house the
 way to the old turnpike. It seems in-
 credible that the bandits, as Mr. King
 supposes, should have spent something
 like 20 minutes in woods not far from
 the road and so short a distance from

the bullets for purposes of experi-
 ment; yet the same obsolete type of
 cartridges was found in Sacco's pocket
 on his arrest. It is true that the
 expert Hamilton deposed that in these
 cartridges the knurrs were true with
 the axis of the bullet, while in the
 fatal bullet they were at an angle of
 three degrees, which led him to be-
 lieve that they must have been manu-
 factured at different times, but the ex-
 pert Robinson—himself ballistics ex-
 pert in the Winchester factory where
 these bullets were made—wholly refuted
 this statement by showing that the fa-
 tal bullet was so deformed that it was
 impossible to determine its original axis
 within three degrees, and that the Win-
 chester Company had never manufac-
 tured bullets with knurrs not parallel
 to their axes. Such a coincidence of
 the fatal bullet and those found on
 Sacco would, if accidental, certainly be
 extraordinary.

Told Series of Lies

Furthermore, there is the fact that
 when examined after their arrest they
 told what they afterwards admitted on
 the stand to be a series of lies. This
 they attempted to explain by saying
 that they were afraid of deportation
 or other punishment for themselves or
 their friends, because they were con-
 scious of having dodged the draft, of
 possessing socialistic literature, and in
 general of being of the type that the
 federal government was then persecut-
 ing.

The difficulty with this excuse is that
 it by no means explains all their false-
 hoods, some of which had no connec-
 tion whatever with their being Reds,
 but did have a very close connection
 with the crime at South Braintree.
 Such, for example, was Sacco's state-
 ment that he worked at the factory
 all day on the 15th. If he were in-
 nocent of the crime, and had been
 in Boston that day to get a passport,
 why should he not have said so when
 first questioned?

Finally there is the fact that both
 of them were armed for quick action
 when arrested. Sacco had a fully
 loaded automatic pistol under the
 front of the belt of his trousers and
 22 spare cartridges in his pocket. Van-
 zetti had a fully loaded .38-caliber re-
 volver. It is claimed that Italians,
 particularly those who get into crim-
 inal difficulties, commonly carry
 weapons; but carrying fully loaded
 firearms, where they can be most
 quickly drawn, can hardly be common
 among people whose views are pacifist
 and opposed to all violence.

Such a condition cannot be explained
 by the fear of being arrested as Reds,
 nor did the defendants attempt to set
 up such an excuse. Indeed they could
 hardly have alleged that they went
 fully armed in order to be prepared
 to shoot officers who attempted to ar-
 rest them for that reason.

Vanzetti declared that he carried a
 pistol because there were so many
 robberies and other crimes; Sacco that
 he put his pistol in the belt of his
 trousers to fire away the cartridges
 in the woods the day he was arrested,
 but that in conversation he was de-
 tained from doing so, had forgotten
 about his pistol, and was quite un-
 conscious that he had it in the belt of
 his trousers. That statement seems in-
 credible.

On these grounds the committee are
 of opinion that Sacco was guilty be-
 yond reasonable doubt of the murder
 at South Braintree. In reaching this
 conclusion they are aware that it in-
 volves a disbelief in the evidence of
 his alibi at Boston, but in view of all
 the evidence they do not believe he
 was there that day.

he was arrested, although the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence.

Proctor Incident Dismissed

The famous Proctor affidavit, in which the deceased Captain of the State Police, after testifying that the fatal bullet consistently might have been fired from the Sacco gun, asserted his opinion that it was not, in fact, fired from that gun, is given much space in the report of the committee. Considerable weight is attached to the statement of the two prosecuting attorneys, Katzmans and Williams, that they did not seek to frame the question to Proctor so as to mislead the jury. The committee points out also that Katzman told them he had refused to approve a bill of \$500 for Proctor for expert testimony, just before Proctor made his affidavit.

In this connection the committee makes one of its most important points when it emphasizes the fact that the bullet found in Berardelli's body was of an obsolete type, yet the same obsolete type of bullet was found in Sacco's pocket at the time of his arrest.

The report shows also that when Vanzetti was arrested he was carrying a pistol resembling the one formerly possessed by Berardelli, although Vanzetti had no cartridges to fit such a pistol except those which were in the gun at the time.

Madelros' Confession Discarded

The committee gives no weight whatever to the Madelros confession, concluding a brief discussion of it with the statement that the government could not convict Madelros on his own statement and probably could not be even indicted.

The cap found near the scene of the murder appears to have impressed the members of the committee, the report pointing out that it resembled the one worn by Sacco and that it fitted Sacco's head.

The fact that both Sacco and Vanzetti were armed when arrested is also emphasized by the committee as important, the report saying that "carrying fully loaded firearms, where they can be most quickly drawn, can hardly be common among people whose views are pacifist and opposed to all violence."

"On these grounds the committee are of opinion," says the report, "that Sacco was guilty beyond reasonable doubt of the murder at South Braintree."

The committee regards the evidence against Vanzetti as somewhat different, pointing out that his association with Sacco tends to show he belonged to the same group. His falsehoods and his armed condition at the time of arrest are noted and the committee regards them of greater weight as applied to Vanzetti because Vanzetti tried to draw his pistol when he was being arrested. The Vanzetti alibi is characterized as decidedly weak and his guilt of the holdup at Bridgewater are referred to in the committee report.

"On the whole, we are of opinion that Vanzetti also was guilty beyond reasonable doubt," the report says.

the committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence.

the committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence.

The cross-examination by Mr. Katzman of the defendant Sacco on the subject of his position and social views began at first unobscurely harsh, and designed rather to prejudice the jury against him than for the legitimate purpose of testing the sincerity of his statements thereon; but it must be remembered that the position at that time was very different from what it is now. We have heard so much about the communistic or radical opinions of these two men that it is hard to put ourselves back into the position that they, and particularly Sacco, occupied at the time of the trial.

There had been presented by the government a certain amount of evidence of identification, and other circumstances tending to connect the prisoners with the murder, of such a character that—together with their being armed to the teeth and the falsehoods they stated when arrested—would in the case of New England Yankees, almost certainly have resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, a result which the evidence for the alibi was not likely to overcome. Under these circumstances it seemed necessary to the defendants' counsel to meet the inferences to be drawn from these falsehoods by attributing them to a cause other than consciousness of guilt of the South Braintree murder.

Thayer Warned Against Radicalism

From the statements before the committee by the judge and by one of the counsel for the defendants it appears that Judge Thayer suggested, out of the presence of the jury, that the counsel should think seriously before introducing evidence of radicalism which was liable to prejudice the jury; but at that stage of the case the counsel thought the danger of conviction so great that they put Sacco and Vanzetti on the stand to explain that their behavior at and after their arrest was due to fear for themselves or their friends of deportation or prosecution on account of their radical ideas, conduct and associations, and not to consciousness of guilt of the murder at South Braintree.

We have already remarked that at the present moment their views on these subjects are well known, but they were not so clear at the time. Save for his association with Vanzetti, and his own word on direct examination, there was, up to the time of his cross-examination, in the case of Sacco no certainty that he entertained any such sentiments. The United States authorities, who were hunting for Reds, had found nothing that would justify deportation or other proceedings against either of these men. Except the call for a meeting found in his pocket, there was no evidence that Sacco had taken a prominent part in public meetings, or belonged to any societies of that character; and although wholesale arrests of Reds—fortunately stopped by the decision of Judge Anderson of the United States Circuit Court—had recently been made in southeastern Massachusetts, these men had not been among those arrested.

Katzmann's Questions Justified

At that time of abnormal fear and anxiety on the subject little evidence was required to prove that anyone was an unscrupulous radical. Harmless pro-

the committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence. The committee also stated that the bullets were not shown in evidence.

For the Government to suppress evidence of innocence would be monstrous, and to make such a charge without evidence to support it is wrong. Mr. Katzman in answer to a question by Mr. Thompson stated to the committee that the Federal Department had nothing to do with the preparation of the case, and there is no reason to suppose that the federal agents knew the evidence he possessed. He stated also that he made an agreement with them about the cross-examination.

A spy named Cathens was, indeed, placed in the cell next to that of Sacco, and it was stated in an agreement of subsequent counsel that this was to get from him information relating to the South Braintree murder; but Mr. Katzman, in answer to a question by Mr. Thompson, informs us that that is a mistake; that the federal authorities wanted to put a man there with the hope of getting information about the explosion on Wall street. To this he and the sheriff consented, but no information was in fact obtained.

No Evidence of False Bullet

Before the committee Mr. Thompson suggested that the fatal bullet shown at the trial as the one taken from Berardelli's body, and which caused his death, was not genuine, that the police had substituted it for another, in order by a false exhibit to convict these men; but in this case, again, he offered no credible evidence for the suspicion. Such an accusation, devoid of proof, may be dismissed without further comment, save that the case of the defendants must be rather desperate on its merits when counsel feel it necessary to resort to a charge of this kind.

Again it is alleged that the whole atmosphere of the court-room and its surroundings, with the armed police and the evident precautions, were such as to prejudice the jury at the outset; while the remark of the judge to the talesmen that they must do their duty as the soldier boys did in the war was of a nature to incline them against the prisoners. The jury do not seem to have been conscious of any such influence, or of the presence of any unusual number of police. Nor do they appear to have entered upon the case with the slightest predisposition in favor of the prosecution, some of them at least very far from it. We do not think these allegations have a serious foundation.

Fair Trial Was Fair

To summarize, therefore, what has been said: The Committee have seen no evidence sufficient to make them believe that the trial was unfair. On the contrary, they are of opinion that the judge endeavored, and endeavored successfully, to secure for the defendants a fair trial; that the District Attorney was not in any way guilty of unprofessional behavior, that he conducted the prosecution vigorously but not improperly; and that the jury, a capable, impartial and unprejudiced body, did, as they were instructed, "well and truly try and true deliverance make."

If the trial was fairly conducted, we are brought to the second point—whether, on account of newly discovered evidence, any of the motions for a new trial should have been granted. So far as exceptions to the denial by the judge of these motions have been made to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth,

opportunities that possessed of the right to be given to the two of each witness. Even if we were to take all new, their appearance may be very different from what was under cross-examination. Evidences for a new trial were all in affidavits or depositions, civil evidence, and therefore the matters are in the same position regarding their credibility and so was the judge when he heard the first of these motions for trial is that known by the name Gould. He was a bystander to the legal of whose coat a bullet fired by the bandits, and who questioned by the police. He was called as a witness by the prosecution but he was certainly close to it and has since made an affidavit effect that the men he saw with the defendants.

"New Evidence" Not Sufficient

Two questions arise in his case whether his evidence, discovered defendants since the trial, is sufficient to demand a new trial; and whether it shows a suppression of evidence by the Commonwealth. As to the first, he certainly occupies an unusually good position to observe men in the car; but on the other his evidence is merely cumulative. Defendants having produced a number of witnesses to swear same thing, and it is balanced other new witnesses on the other. One is Mrs. Hewins, who stated Thompson, as appears in one affidavit, that the bandit car to ask the way at her house a Sacco was driving it.

Sacco, if guilty, may have done so at that moment, or he may have mistaken whether he was the wheel or in the other part of the front seat. The other witness, Mrs. Tatton, formerly Lottie I who claims to have known when he was working in the of Rice & Hutchins where a worked, and to have seen South Braintree on the morning April 15th on Pearl street. The is eccentric, not unimpeachable; but the committee believe this case her testimony is well considered. There seems to be reason to think that the state Gould would have any effect in the mind of the jury.

Evidence Not Suppress

The second question is whether failure either to put Gould on stand or to give his name to defendants amounts to a suppression of evidence. Gould was questioned in a few days of the murder the present defendants were of in connection with the crime apparently was not followed cause it was not thought he could valuable testimony whoever the trials might turn out to be. Occupation he was itinerant, and is no evidence that he had a opportunity to see Sacco and Vanzetti they were captured, and hence whether they were or were men he had seen at South Braintree. There seems to the Committee nothing in the nature of a ment by the prosecution of that it believed valuable for sense.

The Ripley Incident

Another motion for a new trial based upon the fact that Walley, the foreman of the jury, happened to have in his pocket out the trial three .33-caliber cartridges of the same kind found in the revolver of Vanzetti arrested. The Supreme Court case of that motion, as of others that the refusal of a new trial within the discretion of the court, but, as we have observed, it

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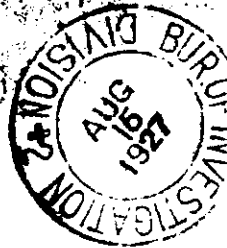
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To His Excellency Alvan T. F.
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JEN:MC'B

August 15, 1927.

61-126-794



RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUEHRING.

Attention Mr. Parrish.

I am attaching hereto a photo-static copy of a letter which I am informed is being mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

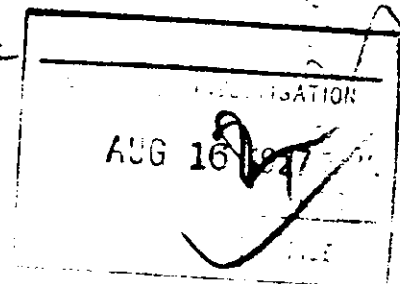
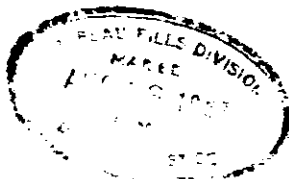
I bring this to your attention as it is possible that the Department will be in receipt of many telegrams in the next few days.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.

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JCH: 9:2

61-726-794

RECORDED & INDEXED

August 14, 1927.

AUG 16 1927

Mr. Fred R. Martin,
Director, Key Men of America,
120 West Forty-Second Street,
New York, N. Y.

61-126

My dear Mr. Marvin:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with which you enclosed a photostat of a letter which had been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on a Western Union Telegraph blank. This had not been called to my attention.

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of your kindness in bringing this to my attention.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

Director.

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Lecturer and writer.
MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSAU, Greenwich, Conn.
President, National Society, Daughters of American Revolution.
MRS. EDWARD B. CAMERON, Newport News, Va.
President, Women's Constitutional League of Virginia.
JOSEPH T. CASHMAN, New York City.
President, Civil Legion.
CONWAY W. COOKE, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Allied Patriotic Societies of Washington, D. C.
E. H. DAVIDSON, St. Paul.
Manager, Citizens Alliance.
CAPTAIN GEORGE L. DARTE, New York.
Adjutant, Military Order World War.
A. I. DOTEY, New York City.
Member Teachers' Council.
C. A. DYER, Columbus, Ohio.
Legislative Agent, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and Ohio State Grange.
CLIFFORD K. FITZGERALD, San Diego.
Commander, San Diego Post Number Six, American Legion.
W. R. FOX, Jackson, Mich.
President, Fox Machine Company.
MAJ. GEN. AMOS A. FRIES, Washington.
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.
MRS. RANDOLPH FROTHINGHAM, Boston.
ANDREW J. GEER, Charleston, S. C.
President, Geer Drug Company.
W. H. GEORGE, San Francisco.
President, Builders Exchange.
MRS. JAMES CUNNINGHAM GRAY, Boston.
H. B. GREISEN, Milwaukee.
Alonso Cudworth Post No. 23, American Legion.
MRS. KATHERINE BURNS HANFORD, Boise, Idaho.
MAJ. GEN. ELI HELMICK, Washington.
Inspector General U. S. Army.
M. G. HODNETTE, Denver.
Manager, Union Central Life Insurance Company.
C. B. HOPKINS, Chicago.
Chicago Association of Merchant Tailors.
KENNETH W. HULTZ, Phoenix, Ariz.
Reserve Officers Association.
S. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Philadelphia.
President, Westmoreland Coal Company.
MRS. OMA JACKSON, Cincinnati.
National Steel & Copper Plate Company.
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON, Member of Congress from Washington, Chairman House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
JOS. JOPLIN, Los Angeles.
Manager, Better American Federation.
H. A. JUNG, Chicago.
Commissioner, National Clay Products Industries Association.
DR. MONTGOMERY E. LEARY, Rochester, New York.
G. V. B. LEVINGS, Seneca, Mo.
American Tripoli Company.
C. F. LUITWIELER, Boston.
Treasurer, American Stay Company.
ANNA M. MANION, Boston.
American Legion Auxiliary.
LAFAYETTE MARKLE, Chicago.
L. Markle Company.
LUCIA RAMSEY MAXWELL, Washington.
Chairman Americanization Committee, League of American Pen Women.
CHARLES H. MCCRAY, Rochester, N. Y.
Cartwright & McCray.
CORNELIUS F. McLAREN, Beacon, N. Y.
Braeburn Woolen Company.
PAUL V. McNUTT, Bloomington, Ind.
Dean, Indiana University School of Law.
G. L. MEYER, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Meyer-Albert Grocer Company.
COL. WILLIAM M. MUMM, Columbus, Ohio.
President, Mumm-Romer Advertising Agency.
MRS. GEORGE THOMAS PALMER, Springfield, Ill.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
CLYDE W. PURDY, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Deputy Master, Ohio State Grange.
MARGARET C. ROBINSON, Boston.
President, Massachusetts Public Interest League.
LT. COL. LEE ALEXANDER STONE, Chicago.
Chemical Warfare Reserve.
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, New York.
President, National Order, Patriotic Builders.
JOSEPH TRINER, Chicago.
Secretary, Military Intelligence Association.
GEORGE M. VERITY, Middletown, Ohio.
President, American Rolling Mill Company.

Key Men of America



FAITHFUL—One who has not failed Sacco and Vanzetti at any moment in their long struggle is Mrs. Glendower Evans, member of Boston "Back Bay" society and descendant of Puritans. Attending the original trial, she became convinced of their innocence and has given a fortune to their defense.

61-126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/02 BY SP8BJL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Columbus, Ohio

REPORT MADE AT: Columbus, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-12-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-12-27	REPORT MADE BY: L. C. Schilder
TITLE: SACCO - VANZETTI		CHARACTER OF CASE: Alleged Anarchistic Activities in behalf of.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE General precautionary measures taken. No indi- cation of violence in this district. CLOSED.	
DETAILS: Case at this office predicated on the following quoted telegram re- ceived from the Director on [REDACTED]			
"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL IN VIEW THREATS AND DEPREDACTIONS MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACKS UPON FEDERAL OFFICERS IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP FULLY INFORMED AS TO SITUATION IN YOUR DISTRICT AND POSSIBILITIES OF DAMAGE OR ATTACKS THEREIN STOP ASCERTAIN NATURE OF PROTECTIVE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES SEE THAT EVERY SECRECY IS MAINTAINED KEEP ME ADVISED BY WIRE OF DEVELOPMENTS"			
The following is a summary of the work performed in this district on the basis of the Director's wire quoted, by the Agents named:			
Agent [REDACTED] covered Cleveland and vicinity, and reported that extra guards were put on the Federal Building and depot; that necessary reserves of police officers were held in readiness in the event of any outburst; that several meet- ings were held, but no violence resulted.			
DETAILS: Agent [REDACTED] covered Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity and reported that extra guards were placed at the Federal Building, Federal Reserve Bank and other strategic points. One anonymous, threatening letter was received by the Safety Direc- tor, but no evidence of violence was obtained.			
Agent [REDACTED] covered Springfield and Dayton. A general watch, only, was maintained at these cities.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 15 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		CHECKED OFF:
Division #2.	Bureau 3;	Columbus 3.	JACKETED: 4 1927.
Class. & Ext. F. 5P-1011/nc	CONFIDENTIAL		FILE
Reason-1011.1-2.1.2	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
Date of Review 7/7/42	7/7/42		

Columbus File #61-1

61-126-1

 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF
 DATE

61-126-794X1

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1011.1-2.1.2

FILE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1927

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 2/12/82
DATE 2/12/82

CONFIDENTIAL

Seattle, Wash.



Director

Chief of Police, Seattle, advised no indication of any serious disturbance contemplated in city. Has had meetings covered. Police on alert. Solemaut where out door opera being presented is searched daily and carefully guarded. Casual inquiries through agency covering radical activities shows no indication of any organized activities this district. Only result of I.W.W. meetings is increase in number of new members. Investigation Spokane, Tacoma and Bellingham shows no special guard federal buildings there.

Rec'd. 9

Starr

61-126-1

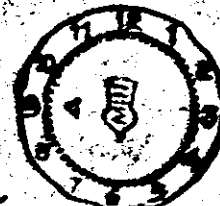
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61-126-147
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two

To Director 9:30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP-6BJ/mk
Reason-FC MR 1.2.4.2 2
Date of Review 2/2/92



CONFIDENTIAL

L. C. Schilder, SAC.
Re: Sacco & Vanzetti.

#2.

b7c
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Agent [REDACTED] covered Lima, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Charleston and Huntington, W. Va. and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Canton, Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported that general precautionary measures were being taken there.

This Agent consulted with Chief of Police French of Columbus, and guards were placed on the Federal Building, State Capitol, Parcels Post Sub-station, State and Ohio State University Arsenal and the Governor's Mansion. No indications of activities were noted. Agent also interviewed Captain Youse of the Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard, and requested him to notify National Guard Officers now on duty in the mining fields where strikes are in process, to note any activities which might bear on the Sacco-Vanzetti case as a result of the labor trouble.

Summarizing the above, this Agent does not believe that any trouble will occur in the Columbus Office district. If trouble does occur, it probably would be in Cleveland, around Canton, or at some other point where a large foreign population dwells. In West Virginia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and vicinity, the native born element is greatly in preponderance. Conditions, generally, are very good and there is little labor trouble.

It is noted from newspaper comments, that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been postponed for twelve additional days. The precautionary measures outlined above will be followed by this office and any evidences or indications of attempted anarchistic activities will be closely watched through the medium of the contacts already established. Copies of "The Daily Worker", a pamphlet distributed at the White Truck Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are appended to Bureau copies of this report. In case any events of consequence will be noted, this matter will be reopened.

All information from Agents in the field relative to this case was received by memoranda or telephone conversation which did not mention names of SUBJECTS. There has been no publicity of any type indicating the Bureau's interest in the premises.

CLOSED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JPM-W
61-126

~~61-126-1-51~~
61-126-794X1
AUG 24 1927

August 20, 1927.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LORING

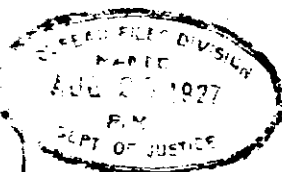
For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent in Charge L. G. Schilder, made at Columbus, Ohio, on August 12, 1927, relative to alleged anarchistic activities in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 242949.

Director.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mk



L. H. F.

File
7/11/77

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Lieutenant White, of the Capitol Police, called this office at 1:30 P. M. and advised that they have in custody an Italian who claims to have come from Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conferring with the Judges of the Supreme Court relative to the case of SACCO and VANZETTI.

This Italian is at present residing at Room 314, Capitol Park Hotel.

Lieutenant White requested that an Agent be sent to talk to this Italian and he was advised that appropriate attention would be given to the matter.

This information was transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Flournoy, of the Local Bureau Office, with instructions to handle the matter with great caution.

Respectfully,

J. P. Harland

RECORDED & INDEXED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 JMC

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File	File

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INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1927

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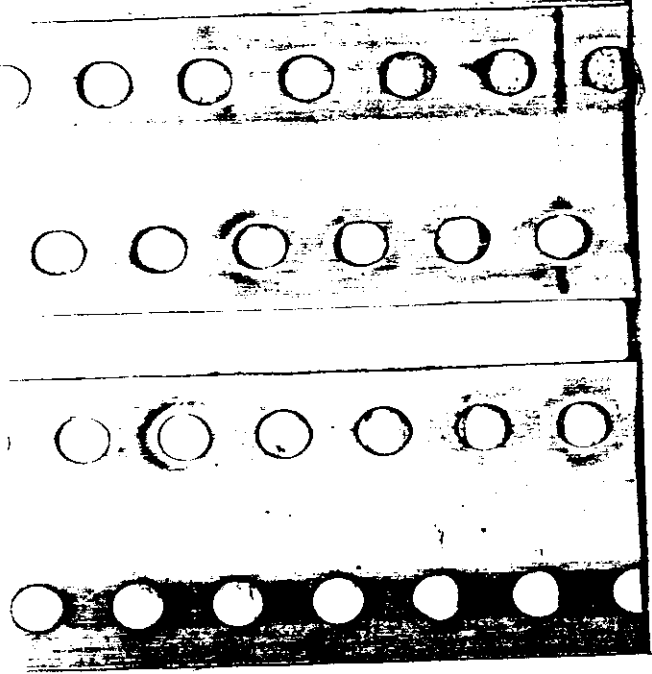
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
P. O. BOX 229
BOSTON, MASS.



Director,

Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED AND REGISTERED



ALL FORMER ATTYS. GEN. CALLED BY GOVERNOR

Gov. of State's Call Laid
Before of Fall in
Courtroom

MOST UNEXPECTED MOVE
IN CELEBRATED CASE

It Wasn't Your Defense Counsel
Was Using Our Old of
Exception

THAT BEFORE SANDERSON

Attorney General Called into Ap-
pearance Sunday Morning for Con-
sideration

MAY GO TO JUSTICE QUINCE

No Secret Made of Next Step in
Case if Appeal to Full Bench
Falls

With the exception of Study and Van-
dusen, who had been in the courtroom since
they, he had stood to make plans from
the district state or to prepare their
case by delay to bring them. Develop-
ments in the courtroom here of his world
could not be entirely lightly as the
and representative. Unprecedented action
in the history of Massachusetts any the

During the morning hours, Governor
Fowler, who occupies his office at 135
N. Street, called a list of all living for-
mer attorneys general of the commonwealth
to come here and take in the pro-
ceedings. As shown of which Albert H.
Fletcher, Jay H. McKen, J. Walter Allen,
Richard Parker, Henry A. Wyman and
Thomas C. Swanton had answered the
call and were welcomed into the chamber
of the Executive Council, followed a few
moments later by James M. Swift, state
attorney, the governor's personal counsel,
Joseph W. Wagon, who confers with the
chief executive in the governor's private
office.

At the Suffolk County Court House, where At-
torney General Arthur H. Reading and
the defense counsel, Arthur Dutton Hill,
James Field and Richard H. Stuart were
waiting over the list of exceptions to the de-
cision of Judge Charles J. Sanderson of
the Supreme Court two days ago de-
claring a verdict for a writ of error,
were advised the defense has appealed to
the full bench. Arguments on the appeal
were scheduled to begin before Judge
Sanderson promptly at noon. Upon his
discretion of the appeal rests the fate of
the two men indicted. For only in the
event that he allows the appeal is the
governor and attorney's counsel called
into special session at noon. Early to
meet the request for a verdict which was
submitted by the governor late yester-
day.

That the defense is preparing a last-
minute appeal to Judge Oliver Wendell
Holmes of the United States Supreme
Court at his home in Beverly is admitted.
At 12.30 o'clock Attorney Alphonse Gagli-
ardi, for the defense, arrived at the State
House and was admitted at once to the
path-rooms to confer with the condemned
men.

He brought with him a petition for a
writ of habeas corpus, so he failed to file
and courts, which he failed to have
and Vanuetti also. Vanuetti
Disappeared on Page Fourteen

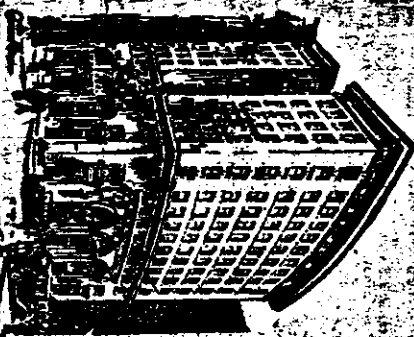
Precisely Factors in Copper Have Struck Balance

operating under a large-scale contract with the United States Government, through the War Relocation Authority, for the purpose of training and retraining Japanese-Americans, and for the purpose of providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to enable them to secure employment in the United States upon their release from the camps. The Government is now in the process of negotiating a contract with the War Relocation Authority for the purpose of providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to enable them to secure employment in the United States upon their release from the camps. The Government is now in the process of negotiating a contract with the War Relocation Authority for the purpose of providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to enable them to secure employment in the United States upon their release from the camps.

FIRST OTTOMAN BANK
DIVIDEND SINCE 1927

On Thursday, Aug. 14, a group of about 250 students of the University of the Philippines, Inc., Manila, met at the Manila Hotel for a special dinner. The dinner was given by the Manila Hotel and was a very successful one. The students were very happy and enjoyed the dinner very much. The Manila Hotel is a very fine hotel and the food is very good. The students were very happy and enjoyed the dinner very much. The Manila Hotel is a very fine hotel and the food is very good.

**Constant, Intelligent,
Specialized Care
Of Estates and Trusts**



THIS Company aims to give prompt, constant, intelligent attention to every Executive left to our management.

Each item of Trust and Estate business in our care is given the personal attention of our officers, and our organization is especially trained for such duties.

Settling Estates and managing Trusts is our principal and specialized business, and has been so for many years. This Company is now handling \$125,000,000 in Estate and Trust business.

If you desire to know how our services will fit your individual requirements, we cordially invite you to call. Neither expense nor obligation is entailed by such inquiry.

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

DISCOUNT

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The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Exposition Named to Mark Codacci's Ballistic Experiments

THE BOSTON GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

R. H. STEARNS CO.

Thursday, August 16, 1934
Handkerchief Linen
Bloomer Dresses
for Children 2 to 6
Special Price
\$4

Our new line of completely ready-made dresses in blue, pink, white, and other colors, with little girls' lace and ribbon, is now on hand. The kind of dress that mothers will appreciate. (Girls' Wear)

R. H. STEARNS CO.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the newspaper page.]

Stock Market and Investments

Price Factors in Copper Have Struck Balance

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Interest Rates

SAVINGS BANKS

Deposits in Savings Banks

Deposits in Savings Banks

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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These pages were previously released to you
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- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-126-790

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

August 11th, 1927



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 7/12/80

Dear Sir:

ATTEN: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities

I am transmitting herewith memorandum
with regard to the activities of SACCO-VANZETTI
sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois on evening of
August 9th, 1927.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
FRANK J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge

FJB:FEM
Encl

61-126

AUG 19 1927

RECORDED & INDEXED

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-885J/mc
ON 7/2/80

61-126-791	
AUG 13 1927	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
Div. <u>2</u>	FILE

7. 8. 0. 12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/WK

MEMORANDUM

August 11th, 1927

RE: SACCO and VANZETTI
Radical Matters.

On August 9th, 1927, a meeting was held at the Laborers Hall, Van Buren and Ashland Ave. Chicago, Illinois under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. This meeting developed after an old time I. W. W. radical meeting, and was addressed by such men as Dr. John A. Lapp, President of the Chicago Liberals Club, Samuel Levin, President of the Joint Board of Garment Workers, W. E. Snow, Secretary of the Socialist Party, James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, Antonio Bresl, Secretary of the Granite Cutters Union, and of the Anti Fascisti Alliance, Ralph Chaplin an old time I. W. W. Orator, as well as several others of less importance.

John Cahan, Editor of Solidarity, the official organ of the I. W. W. probably made the most fiery speech, his speech being entirely against Capitalism, and a eulogy on the splendid character of Sacco and Vanzetti, and he pleaded for a general strike and advocated that the workers do everything in their power to show the Capitalists that they cannot be intimidated, without, however, instructing them just how to proceed.

The audience walked out on James P. Cannon before he finished his speech and several of the speakers of the evening attempted to gain their attention without success. A girl who later gave her name as Aurora D'Angelo attempted to speak to the crowd but was unsuccessful. She then came out in the street and apparently organized a parade which followed her for several blocks until she was stopped by the Police.

It was apparent that the photographers were greatly instrumental in getting the crowd together as well as getting the parade started.

**Boston, Mass.,
February 11, 1927.**

Alfred F. Vane,
Commissioner of Public Safety,
State House, Boston.

Dear Sir:

Vansetti, ~~for~~ or
Court, indicted
5545, 5546.

At your request, I submit herewith a report of the above cases which have been pending in the Norfolk Superior Court since September 14, 1920. I intend to present to you.

1. A history of the case.
2. A summary of the evidence at the trial.

I shall endeavor to make all statements in an entirely disinterested manner so that you may have a proper picture of this case without the disadvantage of a partisan or colored statement which has been the great difficulty from the standpoint of the public all these years.

No case in the history of this Commonwealth has been so bitterly fought nor so viciously defended as these indictments. The Commonwealth has been bitterly assailed, criticized, attacked and has even been accused of malpractice time and time again during the history of these cases. I will not attempt to elaborate this subject, as to do so is simply to present arguments in support of our conduct of this case.

The present defendants were indicted September 14, 1920, in the Superior Court for Norfolk County criminal business for the murder and robbery on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, of Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster of Slater and Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers, and Alessandro Berardelli, his guard.

They were brought to trial May 31, 1921, before Judge Webster Thayer in the Superior Court, Norfolk County, at Dedham. The pro-
curing of the jury was very difficult and was only completed after
about 560 Tallosum had been examined by the court. Each defendant
was found guilty in each case of murder in the first degree July 14,
1921. This was only the beginning of this long-drawn-out case.

At the time of the trial, the Commonwealth was represented by Frederick G. Katzman, district attorney of the southeastern district, and by his assistant, Harold P. Williams, now a justice of the Superior

61-126

Court. The defendant Sacco was represented by one Fred H. Moore, a member of the bar of the State of California and William J. Callahan of Brockton, Mass. The defendant Vanzetti was represented by Jeremiah F. McInerney and Thomas J. McInerney, both of Quincy and both prominent members of the Massachusetts bar.

On July 18, 1921, the defendants filed a motion for new trial on the usual grounds that the verdicts were against the weight of the evidence and against the law. This motion was heard by the presiding justice, Webster Thayer, in accordance with the unwritten rule of procedure in both criminal and civil cases in this Commonwealth and was denied by him December 24, 1921. No exceptions were taken by the defendants to the denial of this motion. On November 8, 1921, however, the defendants filed, what they termed, the first supplementary motion for new trial. This supplementary motion was based on the alleged misconduct of the foreman of the jury, Walter H. Ripley, and of the jury, on the grounds that he had in his possession during the trial two bullets of the same caliber and kind as those found in the chamber of the revolver found in Vanzetti's possession when he was arrested; evidence which will be enumerated later. Very briefly the claim of the defendants in this motion was that the jury must have been improperly influenced by seeing these bullets as the bullets in Vanzetti's revolver were material evidence and that any comparisons made by the jurors of these bullets with the Ripley bullets was improper, unconstitutional and highly prejudicial. The court denied this motion in a written decision filed in court October 1, 1924. The denial of this motion was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions and these exceptions were overruled and the verdicts allowed to stand by that court in its decision, to which reference will be made at a further time.

On May 4, 1922, the defendants filed their second supplementary motion for new trial. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. The defendants claimed that one Roy E. Gould had been found by them after the trial and that he could not be found before the trial and offered his affidavit in which he placed himself in an advantageous position near the street up which the so-called bandit car, to be referred to later, came. This car he said passed within a few feet of him and one of the bandits fired a shot at him which passed through his coat and that neither of the defendants were in this car. The court found that this evidence was merely cumulative and denied the motion October 1, 1924. The motion was taken before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions. The exceptions were overruled by the Supreme Judicial Court.

On July 22, 1922, the defendants filed their third supplementary motion for new trial and on September 11, 1922, filed their fourth supplementary motion. The former motion set forth the alleged perjury of one Charles E. Goodridge, and the fourth the alleged perjury of one Lela Andrews, both important government witnesses at the trial. The court, however, denied both of these motions October 1, 1924, and no exceptions to these decisions were presented to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The fifth supplementary motion was finally filed for both defendants November 5, 1925. This motion was divided into two parts; 1st, the affidavit of William H. Proctor and accompanying affidavits, in which Mr. Proctor, who was Captain of State Detectives in the Department of Public Safety, alleged that the District Attorney, Mr. Katmann, and his assistant, Mr. Williams, had as framed a question to him concerning his opinion as to whether the so-called mortal bullet, to be referred to later, which was found in the body of Bernardelli, had been fired from Sacco's pistol, that the jury were or might have been misled. The second part of the motion was the affidavit of one, Albert H. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in ballistics, in which he offered new evidence obtained by the use of more scientific instruments than those used at the trial, that the mortal bullet had not been fired from the Sacco pistol and that the shells found near the dead body of Bernardelli had not been discharged from the Sacco pistol, that the hammer of the so-called Vanzetti revolver had not been replaced by a new hammer since it left the factory of the manufacturer, the Harrington & Richardson Co., and that the mortal bullet was not discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture as any of the other cartridges found in defendant Sacco's possession at the time of his arrest. This part of the fifth motion developed into a technical dispute between the Commonwealth and the defendants. Both parts of this motion were denied October 1, 1924. Exceptions thereto were overruled by the Supreme Court.

One, William G. Thompson, a member of the Massachusetts bar, was retained in March, 1923, to argue to the court the first and fifth supplementary motions. On November 24, 1924, Mr. Thompson became sole counsel for the defendants and, either shortly before or after that time, all other counsel withdrew their appearance.

Bills of exceptions were entered in the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1, 1925, presenting exceptions taken at the trial, at the first supplementary motion for new trial, at the second supplementary motion for new trial, and at the fifth supplementary motion for new trial, including both parts of the motion, namely, the Proctor and the Hamilton affidavits, together with the appointment of Mrs. Katman as special assistant district attorney in minor matters. Mr. Katmann's term of office expired in 1922 and Mr. Harold P. Williams was elected district attorney. Mr. Williams resigned his office to become United States District Attorney for Massachusetts in the Fall of 1924. Mr. Winfield M. Wilbar was appointed district attorney to fill Mr. Williams' place until the next election. Mr. Wilbar has since been elected district attorney. The cases were argued in the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1926. All exceptions were denied by the Supreme Judicial Court in an exhaustive and lengthy opinion filed May 12, 1926.

On May 26, 1926, the defendants filed their sixth supplementary motion. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence that one Celestino F. Madeiros had confessed in writing that he and others, and not Sacco and Vanzetti, had committed these murders. His confession was later supplemented by his affidavit and by his deposition taken at the Dedham Jail, June 28, 1926. His affidavit was accompanied by close to 80 alleged supporting affidavits. A hearing was had

Chief Judge Sawyer in Dedham in early September 1926. The motion was denied October 23, 1926. Exceptions to the court decision are now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and were argued January 27, and 28, 1927. There were in this motion also affidavits from which the defendants argued that the United States and the then district attorney, Mr. Kinsman, had worked together to convict these defendants because they were radicals and anarchists and not because they were guilty of these crimes, co-operation proved, as they said, by various means. These allegations the court found not to be supported by the evidence.

During the history of the case, Sacco was sent to the psychopathic hospital for examination as to his mental condition; was kept there under observation several months and was finally returned sane to the jail at Dedham. This was in 1923. Defendant Vanzetti was sent from State's Prison to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Bridgewater for observation December 30, 1924. He was returned to the State Prison April 23, 1925, sane.

The history of the case just enumerated is not in detail and is simply designed to outline the main events. The lapse of time between the date of the trial of the cases and today and is accounted for

1. By the constant filing of motions for new trial by the defendants and the large amount of time taken to prepare evidence for and against the allowance of the motions.
2. By the tremendous amount of work necessary to draw and agree upon the bills of exceptions.
3. The sickness of some of the lawyers and the Judge from time to time.
4. The periods of insanity of the defendants.
5. The gap between the resignation of Mr. Williams in the Fall of 1924 and the establishment by Mr. Wilbur of permanent assistants in 1925.

No statement of the hearings on the so-called substitution of gun barrels is referred to. When the experts were conducting after the trial extensive experiments concerning the various firearms introduced as evidence at the trial of the cases, an expert for the Commonwealth discovered that the barrel of the pistol which was found on Sacco when he was arrested had been changed into some other pistol used in experimentation and that the barrel in the Sacco pistol was new. The condition of the inside of the barrel of Sacco's pistol was of vital importance in the case. Extensive hearings were held by the court to determine who was to blame for this alteration. No finding was ever made by him. These proceedings are referred to because they consumed a large amount of time.

Review of the Evidence.

There was no dispute concerning certain facts. South Braintree is in Norfolk County. A reduced plan of the town is hereby appended and made part of this report. The railroad tracks of the N.E.R. & N. Company run north and south through South Braintree and six of these tracks after converging from a large railroad yard, somewhat north of South Braintree railroad station, pass over Pearl Street, Hampton House, shown on the plan, is a wooden building west of the railroad tracks occupied by several tenants and for the general offices and certain other departments of Slater & Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers. Their main factory, shown on the plan, is east of the railroad crossing and east of the Rice & Hutchins Shoe Factory.

On April 15, 1920, a sunny bright day, shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, the payroll of the Slater & Morrill factory, amounting to \$15,766.51, was taken from the general offices of the company in Hampton House by Parmenter, the paymaster, and Berardelli, his guard. The payroll was in the form of two steel cases with wooden containers inside each and was carried by Parmenter. He and his guard went to the railroad crossing, crossed there and went down the slope on Pearl Street towards their main factory where they were going to pay off the employes. When near the easterly edge of the Rice & Hutchins factory, they were attacked and robbed and shot by two or more armed bandits. Both were killed. At the same time an automobile came westerly up Pearl Street, the pay boxes were thrown into the car and the bandits made their escape therein going westerly across the railroad tracks up Pearl Street. Savage and Fanzetti were arrested May 5, 1920, in an electric car which had come from West Bridgewater in Brockton by the Brockton police.

The Commonwealth introduced the following evidence against the defendants, some minor testimony being omitted:

Dr. GEORGE B. MCGRATH performed autopsy on the bodies of both deceased. All bullets found in the bodies of both were preserved and turned over to the proper authorities. He gave as his opinion that a certain bullet had caused the death of Berardelli. The bullets taken from these bodies were all introduced in evidence and the bullet which caused the death of Berardelli was designated as the mortal bullet.

DR. NATHANIEL S. HUNTING removed the bullets from the body of Parmenter which were offered in evidence.

There was no dispute that all the bullets removed from either body were of .32-caliber.

SHERLY A. NEAL lived in South Braintree. He was the American Express agent with an office in Hampton House. He received the payroll in question at 9:25 A.M., April 15th, took it to his office in Hampton House and from there a short distance along the street to the office of Slater & Morrill in Hampton House. He saw in front of

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Slater & Merrill's entrance a seven-passenger open automobile which he later saw going west across the crossing at 3:05 P.M. in the afternoon and which he later identified as the car found in the Manley Woods. He referred to later. He didn't see the shooting but knew of their defendant, but saw a man standing near Slater & Merrill's door that morning who he described as pale-faced, light and steady. He did not like the looks of this man.

MARGARET HANNEY was the paymistress at Slater & Merrill. Testified as to the amount of the payroll and that it was put by her into envelopes and placed inside wooden boxes which in turn were placed inside two steel cases. She gave the payroll to Parmenter and Berardelli at her desk in Hampton House at 2:55 P.M.

MARK EDWARD CARRIGAN worked as a shoe cutter at Hampton House. He saw Parmenter and Berardelli go out and away from his vision. He heard shots fired and saw the automobile go over the crossing. He saw two men in the front seat, the one beside the driver crouched down. This man looked like a foreigner. The car was going fast. He identified the Buick seven-passenger automobile found in the Manley Woods as car he saw going over the crossing.

JAMES F. BOSTOCK lived in Brockton and was a mill wright. He was working at South Braintree that day. He was on Pearl Street and saw Parmenter and Berardelli passing. He heard and saw the shooting but could not identify the men. He did identify the automobile found in Manley Woods. He saw two men doing the shooting and as the automobile came up, one man in the automobile assisted in taking the boxes inside. The back window of the automobile was broken out. He said that the revolver found on Vannetti when he was arrested was like in appearance to the one he had seen the Saturday before the shooting in Berardelli's possession. He did not positively identify this revolver.

LEWIS L. WADE lived in Braintree. He was filling Mr. Slater's automobile with gasoline a few minutes before 3 P. M. directly in front of the lower factory of Slater & Merrill. They saw the shooting. His testimony is not positive identity of Sacco. He had to be impeached by the Commonwealth. Described the bandits whom he saw.

MARY E. WFLAINE lived in Brockton and was a bookkeeper at the Slater & Merrill general office in Hampton House. She heard the shots, went to the window, saw the automobile crossing the railroad crossing. Saw Sacco in a crouching position next to the driver. The curtains were loose and flapping in the central portion of the automobile. Positive in her identity.

ANNIE KICHOLS lived in South Braintree in a house shown on the plan. She heard the shots; saw Parmenter run across the street out of her view and they saw two men throw boxes into the automobile. She had seen two men, whom she described, leaning against the iron fence at the easterly edge of the Rice & Hatchins' factory. No identity.

JAMES E. MCGLOTH lived in Braintree. He was a teamster and on

this day was taking stone from an excavation made in the construction of the restaurant opposite the Rice & Hutchins' factory. His horses were in from the street about 30 ft. He saw part of the shooting; said the men looked like Italians. Could not identify. Said that the glass was out of the automobile behind.

EDWARD C. LANGLOIS was working in the Rice & Hutchins' factory in one of the middle windows of the third floor, including the basement. He saw the shooting and ran for the telephone 75 ft. away from the police. Saw the automobile. Saw two men shooting and one man standing on the running board of the automobile. Saw the window out of the rear of the automobile and a gun sticking out. Identified the automobile found in the Humbley Woods as that which he saw that day. Described the men but could not identify.

MORACE A. COLBERT lived near the scene of the shooting in a house designated on the plan. Saw a part of the shooting. Said that the men were short, low-sized men. He heard four or five shots. Did not identify.

LOUIS A. PELZER lived in Jamaica Plain. Was in the Rice & Hutchins' factory on the first floor above the basement at an open window. He saw the man shooting at Saracelli. He identified this man as Sacco. Got the number of the automobile, 49,783.

MRS. LOLA R. ANDREWS lived at Quincy. On April 15th, she went to South Braintree to look for work. While going into the Slater & Merrill factory, she saw and talked with a man near an automobile whom she identified as Sacco. This was near 12 o'clock.

MICHAEL LAVIN was a gate tender for the railway and was on duty at the time of the shooting. Heard many shots. He heard the bell of the train and let down the gates. As the automobile came up, he saw a man pointing a gun at him from the left side of the automobile and put up the gates. He identified Vansetti as the man driving the automobile.

(Note: Mr. Katzmann admitted in argument that he must have been mistaken concerning Vansetti being the driver of the automobile but it was still left for the jury to say whether he saw Vansetti in the car.)

JOHN W. FAULKNER saw Vansetti in a train going from Cohasset to Boston on the morning of April 15th. The train left Cohasset at 9:20 or 9:23. Vansetti got off the train at East Braintree.

FRANCES J. DEVLIN employed as a bookkeeper in Slater & Merrill office at Hampton House, saw Parmenter and his guard leave the factory with the payroll. Sat at the window on the Pearl Street side. She heard shots, saw a seven-passenger automobile pass by her going up Pearl Street westerly and saw a man shooting from it. He fired into the crowd. This man was Sacco.

LOUIS DE BERNARDINIS ran the so-called cobbler shop at Railroad Avenue and Pearl Street, shown on the plan. He heard shots, went out to see

what happened. An automobile came past him, a man pointed a revolver at his face and pulled the trigger but it did not go off. The man being the shooting was outside the automobile. Identified Sacco as this man but not positively.

HARRY E. HOLMES was in South Braintree that morning. Saw a five- or seven-passenger automobile in South Braintree Square. There were five men inside and it was dusty and dirty. One of the men was Vanzetti. Automobile went away in the direction toward Braintree. He didn't see the shooting.

WILLIAM S. TRACY lived in South Braintree. At about twelve o'clock he made two trips to drug store at South Braintree Square, the drug store located at the corner of Pearl Street and Hancock Street. Saw two men standing back of the store window on both trips that he made. He thought one of the men he saw there was Sacco. Not positive.

WILLIAM J. HERON was a railroad police officer for the New Haven Railroad. Saw two men in South Braintree station at 12:30 on the day of the shooting. One of these men was Sacco. They were talking Italian. Looked suspicious, acted nervous. Positive.

CARLOS E. GOODRIDGE was a salesman and was in a pool room on Pearl Street at the time of the shooting. This pool room was about three buildings away from the corner of Pearl and Hancock Streets. He heard the shooting, stepped out of the pool room, saw an automobile coming towards him at ten or twelve miles per hour. Just as he got to the sidewalk there was a fellow who poked a gun at him, as he said. This man was leaning out over the automobile on the right side in the back or front seat. The witness ran back into the store looked out and saw something sticking out of the back window of the automobile. This man that he saw was Sacco.

DANIEL BUCKLEY was a crossing tender at Plain Street, South Braintree. Two roads make a "V" turn at this point. At about 3:10 he saw a machine make this corner at great speed, swinging around from south to north and going up Hancock street in a northerly direction. Noticed nothing particular about the machine.

MRS. ALFA BAKER resided at 545 Pond Street, South Braintree, in the neighborhood of South Braintree Square. Her house was near the Randolph line and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from South Braintree Square. Oak Street branched off Pond Street just a short distance above her house. She remembered an automobile passing her house with curtains flapping at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabouts, going fifty miles per hour.

GEORGE H. CHISHOLM resided on North Street, Randolph. On the day of the shooting, he was repairing road at the lower end of North Street, Randolph. He was near the corner of North and Oak Streets at about 3:00. Pond Street became North Street after it reached the Randolph line. Saw car. He heard foreigners talking gibberish, as he called it. Car was going fast, raising much dust. Was a good-sized car. Men were talking foreign language.

FRANCIS C. CLARK lived in Brockton. On the day of the shooting, he was at North Stoughton on Tucker Hill driving a bakery wagon. He was coming from North Randolph and going south towards South Stoughton. He had not reached North Stoughton Square. This square is at the top of a hill. He was going up the hill. At about 3:45 an automobile passed him. The rear window was out. The curtains were flapping, right-hand side. He took the number and remembers a 65. The car went straight ahead through Stoughton.

JOHN F. LLOYD resided at 1825 Turnpike Street, North Stoughton. This street ran from Randolph to the town of Stoughton. It is an old turnpike. On this day he was working in a sand pit in Canton and on this street. About 3:30 he noticed an automobile going fast, curtains down. Black touring car traveling towards Stoughton.

JULIA KELLNER lived in Brockton. At about 3:45 to 3:50 was on Pearl Street, Brockton coming home from school. Saw automobile approaching at a high rate of speed, raising a lot of dust. She took the number, partly from the front, partly from the rear. It had in it 65 on the end and a 9 and a 7 in the middle.

(Note: Her testimony as taken by the stenographer at the trial clearly indicates that she saw and identified both Joyce and Vansetti in this car. This is hotly denied by the defendants, but I can only give what the record shows, however. I have found that past members of the district attorney's office and the police are not certain about this witness. I am satisfied, however, that she did identify both men.)

West

AUSTIN T. REED was crossing tender at the Mattfield Station, south of Brockton and in East Bridgewater on the railway line from Boston to the Cape. At 4:15 an automobile approached. He flagged it. The automobile was coming from West Bridgewater. It was a large machine, dark colored. Its sides were up. Didn't notice the condition of the side curtains. There was five men in the machine. The driver spoke to him and was near him and he positively identified that man as Vansetti.

(Note: This locality is near the Mannley Woods where the murder car was found.)

CHARLES E. FULLER. He and a companion named Max I. Wind were riding horses on April 17, 1920. Going through a wood road in what was known as the Mannley Woods, in West Bridgewater, they discovered a Buick, seven-passenger automobile without the numbers. The rear window of this car was out. The right-hand curtains were loose. He reported this to the police.

WILLIAM S. HILL, a police officer of the city of Brockton, testified that he went with Fuller to the automobile in the Mannley Woods. He found a bullet hole in the right rear door and some sixty-two cents in change in the back seat. He took possession of the automobile and later turned it over to the State Police.

FRANK J. MURPHY identified the automobile found in the Hamley Woods as his car and said that he lost it in Needham, November 23, 1919.

WARREN A. ELLIS said that the number plates are 49, 785, and that he lost them in Needham, January 3, 1920.

MRS. MATH C. JOHNSON lived on North Elm Street, West Bridgewater, which is a short distance from Elm Square. On May 5, 1920, her husband retired at 6:20 P.M. Somebody knocked at the door. A foreigner was there and spoke something in a foreign tongue. Her husband got up and spoke to the man. There was a conversation between her and her husband. She then went up the street in the direction of Brockton to a neighbor's house, the Bartlett House. She recognized Sacco as one of the men; and in fact both Sacco and Vanzetti admitted they were there. She was followed by them to and from the Bartlett House. She telephoned the police while at the Bartlett House. Men acted suspiciously.

SIMON R. JOHNSON was the husband of the last witness. His wife woke him up. He saw Mike Boda there and had a conversation with him about Mike Boda's automobile. That conversation, an important element in the case was as follows: I quote from the record (Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial, page 443)

"Q. Just speak up so we can all hear. A. He said (referring to Boda) 'He came for his car, and I asked him if he had any number plates. He said 'No'. 'Why', I said, 'You can't take it without number plates'. 'Well he said, 'I will take the chance' and I said, 'All right, as soon as my wife gets back, I will go down with you'. And then when my wife came back from the Bartlett House, he said, 'Never mind, it is too late. I will send somebody for it tomorrow'. That was practically all of it."

(Note: There was no dispute that Sacco, Vanzetti, Mike Boda, and Orciani went to this house on the evening of May 5th. The theory of the Commonwealth was, that the actions of the defendants on this evening at this house was evidence of consciousness of guilt; that they were nervous, suspicious of Mrs. Johnson, and soon after they knew that Mrs. Johnson had gone to the next house, they and their companions left without getting what they came for. The answer of the defendants to this theory will be described later. In brief then, the theory of the Commonwealth was that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson showed consciousness of guilt on the part of Sacco and Vanzetti.)

AUST C. COLE was a street car conductor. He said that Sacco and Vanzetti entered his car on the evening of either April 14th or 15th, he could not remember the exact date, but at sometime in the evening at Sunset Avenue, which is between Elm Square, West Bridge-

ater and the Brockton-West Bridgewater line. The defendants traveled in his car May 5th until they were arrested by Brockton Police Officers in Brockton.

(Note: Mrs. Johnson telephoned the police. The police arrested defendants when they arrived in Brockton in the car of which Cole was the conductor.)

EARL M. VAUGHN was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with other officers at the time the defendants were arrested on the street car in Brockton. He searched Vanzetti and found a Harrington & Richardson .38-caliber revolver, containing five loaded cartridges in the chamber, in his right hip pocket.

MICHAEL J. CONNELLY was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with Officer Vaughn. While taking Sacco to the police station in the police automobile, Sacco put his hands in his overcoat pocket and was ordered by witness to take them out or be shot. He searched Vanzetti and found four shotgun shells in his right-hand coat pocket, three Peters and one Winchester, all loaded with buckshot.

(Note: Two of these shells only were introduced in evidence.)

MEARLE A. SPEAR was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was present at the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. He took twenty-three .32-caliber automatic cartridges of various makes from Sacco's right hip pocket, and a Colt automatic pistol from inside his belt containing a clip of eight cartridges and one cartridge in the barrel, all of .32-caliber, making thirty-two in all.

FRANK A. LONIG worked at the Slater & Morrill factory. He did not see the shooting. He went to the street later and near the body of Berardelli he found a car which he gave to Mr. Fraher.

MRS. SARAH ELFA PELLI was the widow of the murdered paymaster's guard. She said that the cap found by her husband's body was not his. Three weeks before the shooting, she went with her husband to Iver Johnson Company in Boston. Her husband took his revolver there for repairs, a broken spring. The revolver was returned to Mr. Parmenter. Her husband's revolver was just like that found on the defendant Vanzetti.

MRS. HATTIE B. PARMENTER was the widow of the murdered paymaster. The cap introduced in evidence found by the body of Berardelli did not belong to her husband.

LINCOLN WAINSWORTH was employed by Iver Johnson's in 1920. On March 20, 1920, Mr. Berardelli brought in a revolver for repairs. He identified the revolver found on Vanzetti as similar to that which was brought in by Berardelli.

GEORGE T. FITZMEYER was employed as a gunsmith for Iver Johnson. He had had long experience and had been in that store for thirty-one years. He was foreman of the gun shop. He repaired the revolver.

bought in by Mr. Berardelli. He could not identify the revolver found on Vanzetti as the particular revolver which he repaired. The work which he did on the revolver was, in his own language, "new hammer and repairs." He said that the revolver found on Vanzetti had recently had a new hammer put in it and gave as his reason for this opinion that the firing pin did not show that it had ever been struck.

JAMES E. JONES was employed by Iver Johnson's. He had no record that this gun was delivered to Berardelli, but he said that this particular job had been delivered.

(Note: As to the three above witnesses, there is no question that Berardelli took his revolver to Iver Johnson's for repairs. There seems to be no question that it was repaired. The store did not, however, have a record of its delivery to any person, but this fact was left to the jury, the fact that the revolver received from Berardelli was never sold according to the custom of the store and would have been, if it had not been delivered.)

THOMAS F. FRAHER was the superintendent of the Slater & Morrill factory. Shortly after the shooting, which he did not see, there was delivered to him four empty shells of 32-caliber which were turned over to the State Police. They were similar in make to the cartridges found in Sacco's pockets.

(Note: These bullets were found by Postock by the dead body of Berardelli and were turned over to Mr. Fraher. They were afterwards referred to as the "Fraher shells.")

GEORGE W. BILLY lived at Stoughton and was the superintendent of the 3-1 Shoe Factory in Stoughton where Sacco was employed. The witness knew Sacco and Sacco did not work at this factory April 15th and was not there. The cap found by the dead body of Berardelli resembled in general appearance the cap that Sacco had worn and which witness had seen in the factory many times. Witness did not positively say that it was Sacco's cap but said that it closely resembled it and his testimony indicated that one of his methods of attempting to identify the cap was by the torn lining inside, which was caused by being placed by Sacco on a nail in the wall. (This is hotly disputed by the defendants who later introduced other caps to tend to confuse and discredit this witness.)

MICHAEL E. STEWART was the chief of police of Bridgewater.

(Note: He was the chief investigator for the Commonwealth in these cases up until September, 1921 because an earlier attempted holdup perpetrated by Vanzetti on December 24, 1921, for which crime Vanzetti is serving his present sentence in State Prison, was committed in Bridgewater, where he was chief of police.)

His testimony at the trial was chiefly concerning the examination of

Sacco and Vanzetti made by him and by Mr. Katzmann, district attorney, in the police station in Brighton, on May 6th and May 6th, most of which Vanzetti and Sacco later admitted were falsehoods.

The important falsehoods which were made to Stewart and to Katzmann by Vanzetti or Sacco were as follows:

As to Vanzetti

He told Stewart that he could not remember where he was on April 15th although at the time of the trial he produced a complete alibi. He told Mr. Katzmann that he had bought the revolver found on him on Hanover Street and that he had paid \$19.00 for it and had bought a box of cartridges with the revolver.

As to Sacco

He said that he carried this revolver in this suspicious position in his belt and the large number of cartridges on his person and in the pistol at the time of his arrest, because his family was breaking up here to go to Italy and he simply picked up the gun and went out to walk and took the gun with him and forgot it. He said that he didn't know Mr. Berardelli, whom, as a matter of fact, he did and after arrest admitted it. He said that his friends shot at birds and rabbits, he thought with cartridges that were found on Vanzetti. He lied concerning where he bought the pistol and the cartridges. He said that he had got the cartridges from one box when he could not have done so as the cartridges were of many kinds. He said that he did not feel the weight of the cartridges in his pocket the night of his arrest. He said that he had never worked in South Braintree when he had. He told George Kelley, his employer, that he had missed the twelve o'clock train from Boston. He said that he went to Boston for his passport to go to Italy on the 14th, 15th, or 16th of April but said nothing about the 15th when he later produced a complete alibi for that day.

There were many other falsehoods told concerning various subjects in fact at the trial developed. Both defendants were forced to admit that most of their answers to the questions of Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Stewart were falsehoods. Their reasons for such falsehoods will be later explained.

CHARLES VAN AMBERG was an expert on firearms and ballistics. It is almost impossible to summarize the lengthy testimony of this expert witness and the reasons for his opinion. He said that it was his opinion that bullet No. 3, in other words that pistol bullet taken from the body of Berardelli, had been fired through the barrel of the Colt automatic pistol 32-caliber found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. He gave no expert testimony concerning matters affecting Vanzetti. His chief testimony was concerning the mortal bullet. One of the bullets found by the body of Berardelli had been fired from Sacco's pistol.

WILLIAM L. BROOKHUIS was the Captain, in the Department of Public Safety, in charge of the Division of State Police. Was asked by the district attorney as to his opinion, as to whether or not the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli had been fired from Sacco's

pistol. The question and answer follow: (Page 472, the Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial.)

"Q. Have you an opinion as to whether bullet No. 3 was fired from the Colt Automatic which is in evidence?"

A. My opinion is that it is consistent with being fired from that pistol."

[Note: Captain Procter's testimony was very weak. He was not sufficiently trained to be an expert in firearms and ballistics. The question and answer just quoted were the subject matter of the first part of the fifth motion for new trial, where it was claimed that Mr. Katmann and Mr. Williams improperly framed this question, knowing full well that Mr. Procter did not really think that the mortal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This motion was denied by the court and such denial was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.]

FRANK W. HAWLEY testified in rebuttal. He lived in Brockton and was a salesman. He was in Brockton Thursday, April 1, 1920. He saw a Buick automobile on School Street, between City Hall and the railroad tracks. He was in an automobile himself. The Buick automobile which he saw had to stop because the witness turned around in his. The driver of the Buick called to him and asked him for the road to Whitman. There were two men on the front seat and three on the rear seat. The man who was seated in this automobile on the right of the driver was Vanzetti.

The following is a summary of the case offered by the defendants. The following witnesses testified they were at or near this scene of the shooting and observed some part of the occurrence, but none of those they saw in or near the bandit automobile were Sacco or Vanzetti, in other words, were witnesses to rebut the evidence of identity offered by the Commonwealth. Many described the driver of the bandit automobile as a sickly light-haired man.

FRANK J. BURKE

WINFRED H. PIERCE

PEDRO ISCORIA

SIERIANO GUDIERRES

DOMINICK DIBONA

FORTUNATO ANTONELLO

AUGUST PECHEUR

LAWRENCE FERGUSON

HENRY CERRO

NICOLA GATTI

CESIDIO MAGHERELLI

ANTONIO FRABIZIO

DANIEL J. O'NEIL

ALBE T. FRANTELLO

MIMILIO FALCONE

BARNES LISCOMB

JACQUE NOVELLI

DONATO DIBONA

TOMAS DIBONA

JOSEPH CELLUCCI

It seems unnecessary to state in detail the exact testimony of each one of these many witnesses.

EDWARD CARTER worked at Slater & Morrill. He said that Michael Lavangie, the gate tender, who said that he saw Vanzetti in the murder car, said to him the same day that the driver was a light-complexioned man.

WILLIAM BREWSTER worked at Rice & Hutchins. He said that he and Louis Pelser, government witness who identified Sacco and got the number of the automobile, worked at the same bench in this factory and that Pelser did not look through the window at all as he testified.

DOMINICK CONSTANTINO worked in the Rice & Hutchins' factory at the same bench with Pelser and said that he and others got under the benches when the shooting started.

HENRY P. MacDONALD said that he was a New Haven Railroad ticket agent and that no tickets were sold that day from Plymouth or Spaside to Kingston and East Braintree and that no cash fares were taken.

(Note: There were three other witnesses who all corroborated in some parts the testimony offered that no tickets were sold from Plymouth, etc., to East Braintree that day, with the obvious purpose of proving that Vanzetti was not on the train.)

MRS. JULIA A. CAMPBELL said she was with Mrs. Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco as being near the Slater & Morrill Factory that morning, but did not identify Sacco.

ELMER O. CHASE was working at a store as the murder car turned into Hancock Street (see plan). He was unloading a truck in the street. There were two men in the front seat. Neither of these men was Sacco or Vanzetti.

HARRY ARBOGNI and PETER MAGAZU both heard Charles Goodridge, government witness who identified Sacco, say that he could not tell who the person he saw was again.

MR. & MRS. FRANK PARKER lived in Randolph and on the afternoon of the murder were driving on a country way in Randolph towards Oak Street and saw a large black seven-passenger touring car. They were both hazy concerning the men that they saw but they were not the defendants.

WILSON O. DORR lived on Page Street at the Turnpike, North Stoughton. At about 3:30 P.M., he saw an automobile with a window in the rear out. The automobile was going fast. There were two men in front, two men in back. A thin-faced man was driving the automobile. There was a stockily built man next to the driver. There were three young men in the back seat. He identified none of them as Sacco or Vanzetti.

GEORGE W. RAY was a member of the Quincy Police Department, said he knew Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco, as already referred to. He visited her at one time at her apartment in Quincy. She said that she could not tell whether Sacco was the man she had seen in South Braintree that morning because she did not see the faces of the men she saw there and could not see the clothes they wore.

Two other witnesses, Alfred N. Labrecque and Harry Kurlansky,

both of Quincy, gave testimony to discredit the statements of Mrs. Andrews.

JAMES E. BURNS and J. HENRY FITZGERALD, experts on firearms and ballistics, completely rebutted the testimony of the government experts concerning the so-called gun evidence, giving elaborate reasons for their opinions, with the only addition that Mr. Fitzgerald testified that the hammer in the revolver found on Vanzetti was as old as the rest of the gun.

The following witnesses testified to prove an alibi on the part of Vanzetti on the day of April 15, 1920, the day of the murder.

JOSEPH ROSEN said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth at twelve o'clock noon of that day.

MRS. ALPHONSINE BRINNI said she saw Vanzetti between 11:30 and 12 of the morning in question.

MISS BRINNI, daughter of the above witness, said she saw Vanzetti at 10:30 in Plymouth that morning.

MELVIN CORL lived in Plymouth and was a fisherman. Knew Vanzetti slightly and saw him at 2 o'clock that afternoon in Plymouth.

FRANK JESSE lived in Plymouth and saw Vanzetti talking with Corl one afternoon in the spring of 1920 but did not remember the date.

ANGELO GUIDOBONE lived in Plymouth and said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth that day at 12:15.

MRS. MELVIN CORL corroborated her husband above.

JOSEPH MORRY also corroborated Corl above, fixing the date of the 15th.

The following witnesses were offered to show from where the revolver that Vanzetti carried came.

ELDRIDGE ATWATER identified this revolver as formerly having been his.

HERFORD SLATER said he was Eldridge Atwater's brother-in-law. He had the revolver in Norwood, Mass. and sold it to Orsani.

LUIGI FALINI said he bought the revolver from Orsani and sold it to Vanzetti in January or February of 1920.

All these witnesses gave some reasons for knowing that this particular revolver had been theirs.

MARGARET J. KELLEY said she was the paymistress of the 3-M Shoe Factory in Stoughton, where Sacco worked. She gave his earnings between 1918 and 1919, which showed high earnings.

There were some witnesses who testified concerning Sacco's rep-

station for being a good citizen and some who testified to Vanzetti's reputation in Plymouth, but the testimony of the witnesses who testified to Vanzetti's reputation in Plymouth was later stricken out.

The following witnesses were offered to prove an alibi on the part of Sacco:

The deposition of **SIMONE JACONE**. This deposition was taken in Italy. He said that he was working for the Italian Consul in Boston and that at that particular time in 1920, many Italians were coming for passports and other matters; that he had only seen Sacco once, but remembered seeing him at either 2 o'clock or 2:15 April 15, 1920.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS lived in Boston, was an advertising agent for foreign newspapers. He met Sacco April 15, 1920 in Boston at Boni's Restaurant and that he met him that day for the first time.

ALBERT BOGGO lived in Boston and was employed by "La Nazione", an Italian newspaper. He said he saw Sacco in Boston April 15, 1920. He was introduced to him for the first time that day.

ANGELO MORENO, a contractor, lived in Roxbury. Said he saw Sacco the 15th in Boston at 11 o'clock.

DOMINICK RUCI lived in Waltham, was a carpenter. He knew Sacco and saw him April 15, 1920. Met him at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning.

FELICE GUADAGNI lived in Somerville and was a journalist. He knew Sacco and he saw him April 15th on the steps of Boni's Restaurant. They ate together.

ANTONIO DENTAMORE lived in Boston and was engaged in the business of foreign exchange. He met Sacco at 2:45 P.M., April 15th at a coffee house. He was introduced to Sacco by Guadagni above. They talked in regard to passports.

CARLOS M. AFRE lived in East Boston. Sacco made some payment to him for fruits on April 15th in Boston.

MRS. ROSE SACCO also corroborated her husband's actions on that day in every particular.

No attempt is made herein to summarize the elaborate testimony of Vanzetti and Sacco who both took the stand.

Vanzetti said that on the day in question, he was in Plymouth peddling fish. He admitted that he told falsehoods on many subjects to Chief Stewart and District Attorney Katmann when examined by them in the Brockton Police Station. He admitted that he was at the home of the Johnsons on May 5th. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He explained this conduct, these falsehoods, and the being armed by the fact that he was a radical and that there had been at that time a considerable movement against radicals in the United States, that he was in the radical movement and that some of his fellows had

been deported or their views and that he and others had received warnings that they should be on guard against the police because of these views, and that he and others had received warnings to destroy radical literature which was in the hands of others in the vicinity of West Bridgewater and at other places, and, for that reason, he was armed on the night of May 5th. He was at the Johnson house to start to collect the literature with his friends Sacco, Boda and Orciani and that the falsehoods he told were said because of his fear of arrest and deportation for his views and activities; in other words, he explained the evidence which the Commonwealth claimed was evidence of his consciousness of guilt by his fear of deportation and arrest for radicalism. He said that the revolver which he was carrying he had bought from one Luigi Falsini in January or February 1920, and explained the shells which were found in his pocket by saying that he had got them from Sacco in order to take them to some friends in Plymouth. In other words, in brief, Vanzetti denied any participation whatsoever in the murder. Said he was in Plymouth on the date of the shooting and explained his actions and falsehoods on the night of May 5th and thereafter by the fact that he was afraid of arrest for his radical views. Vanzetti also said that he had evaded the selective service draft and was afraid of trouble from that source.

Sacco denied completely any participation in the murder and said that on the day in question he was in Boston procuring passports and returned to Stoughton, his home, late in the afternoon. He denied that the cap found by the body of Berardelli was his, in fact, he denied any participation in the murder whatsoever. He admitted that he told falsehoods to Mr. Kutzmann and Mr. Stewart. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He admitted that he had gone with Vanzetti, Orciani and Boda to the Johnson house on May 5th. His explanation of his falsehoods, of his being armed, and his conduct at the Johnson house on the night of May 5th was identically the same as that of Vanzetti.

The issues of the trial, which were submitted to the jury by the charge of the presiding judge, Webster Thayer, in an extensive charge to the jury, to which no exception was taken by either defendant were as follows:

As to Sacco

1. Was he in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920
2. Was he the person who shot Berardelli.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed westerly up Pearl Street in flight or at any other point.
4. Was the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli fired from the pistol found on Sacco at the time of his arrest.
5. Was the car in which Sacco was seen making his escape from the scene of the murder that which was found in the Munley Woods on April 17th.
6. Was the cap found by the body of Berardelli, Sacco's
7. Were the admitted facts that Sacco was armed when arrested, that he told falsehoods to Mr. Kutzmann and Chief Stewart, at and after the time of his arrest, at the Brookton Police Station, that he was at the Johnson house on May 5th acting suspiciously, evidence of his consciousness of guilt of these murders.

8. Did he on an electric car, of which Mrs. J. Cole was the conductor, at West Bridgewater on a night at about the same time as the murder.
9. Did he reach under his coat in the police automobile on the way to Police Headquarters in Brockton after his arrest in an effort to attack the officers.
10. Were the shells, or any of them found by the body of Berardelli and delivered by Fraker to the State Police, ejected from his automatic pistol.
11. Was the back window of the automobile broken as it passed up Pearl Street and did a gun protrude therefrom.

As to Van,etti

1. Did he get off a train coming from the direction of Plymouth and Cohasset at East Braintree on the morning of the murder.
2. Was he at South Braintree on the morning of the murder.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed over the railroad crossing or any time thereafter on April 15, 1920.
4. Was his conduct at the Johnson house on May 5, 1920, the fact that he was armed when arrested and that he told falsehoods to District Attorney Katzmann and Chief Stewart at the Brockton Police Station on April 15th and thereafter, evidence of consciousness of guilt.
5. Were the shotgun shells found in his pocket at the time of his arrest part of his equipment for banditry. (or of Sacco's)
6. Did the revolver found on his person at the time of his arrest belong to Berardelli.
7. Did the revolver which was found on his person when arrested have a new hammer.

The subject upon which the defendants have from the time of the rendering of the verdict offered the greatest and most bitter criticism is the subject of radicalism. The defendants have always insisted that they were convicted, not because they were guilty of this crime, but because the jury were prejudiced against them because they were radicals. The Commonwealth has contended that they opened up and brought into the case this subject themselves and had to stand for the bad consequences which such evidence might produce. The defendants do not deny that they opened up this subject but say that the whole case is permeated with prejudice because of this fact. The Commonwealth has been upheld by the Supreme Court in this contention. The defendants have not been upheld.

Certain Developments of the Case after the Trial.

The Ripley motion, or the first supplementary motion for new trial, the second supplementary motion for new trial, or the Gould affidavit, and the third and fourth supplementary motions added nothing to the facts of the case, nor did the first part of the

fifth supplementary motion for new trial, namely, the affidavit of William H. Proctor. The second part of the supplementary motion for new trial, however, was the affidavit of Albert R. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in this mass of technical facts, the technical evidence was developed beyond the state in which it was left at the trial, as the subject had been developed by experts considerably between 1921 and 1925. In that supplementary motion, one Albert R. Hamilton and one Augustus Gill testified for the defendants and they were squarely opposed again by Charles J. Van Amburg, an expert who testified at the trial, and by one Norton P. Robinson, a new expert who had not testified at the trial. The evidence developed at the hearings of this motion is illuminating and develops to a high degree of accuracy the questions concerning whether the revolver found on Vanzetti had a new hammer, whether one of the shells found beside the body of Berardelli had been fired from the Sacco pistol, whether the mortal bullet had been fired from the Sacco pistol, and whether the mortal bullet was discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture of any of the cartridges found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. It would not seem to be useful to reiterate the reasonings of the experts in these particulars, since they were squarely opposed to each other, and the court found for the Commonwealth.

It is not possible at this time to report fully concerning the so-called Madeiros motion for new trial, or in other words, the sixth supplementary motion for new trial. In brief, Madeiros, who is a self-confessed and twice convicted murderer, said that he and others, whom he would not name, had committed the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti had not. Evidence was gathered by the defendants and by the Commonwealth from the 26th day of May through the 16th of July and the arguments were made in September, again before Judge Thayer. The case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court on a bill of exceptions taken to the court's denial of this motion. In as much as these matters have not finally been decided, any opinion or expression of the facts must be unsatisfactory at this time.

I can only state my theories. I take it that the three important questions in the case were

1. Was Madeiros telling the truth.
2. Did he participate in this crime.
3. Was any wrong done by the evidence or co-operation by the United States department of Justice and Mr. Katzmann before and at the time of the trial.

I beg leave to reserve for a future date any report on this motion until it has been passed on by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The defendants have contended ever since the rendering of the verdict against them that the attitude of Judge Webster Thayer was prejudicial to them and that his conduct of the trial clearly prejudiced the jury. This matter as far as it concerns the rulings and decisions and spoken words of the Judge at the trial have been found not to exist by the final ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court which has held in effect that the irrational and anarchical beliefs of the defendants were introduced into the case by the defendants

who then had to stand the consequences, of any possible prejudice arising from such action. However, there is no doubt that, if the Commonwealth ever succeeds in moving for sentence against these defendants, that this whole subject of radicalism will be opened up as the chief argument for commutation or pardon. It is virtually impossible to state in a nonargumentative report the ramifications which have been developed concerning this subject.

I trust that I have been able to assist you in this report. I have endeavored to make it entirely disinterested and to keep from it any argument on my part. I shall be glad to supplement this report by another when the Madeiros motion has been passed upon and also to supplement these brief statements by a more complete oral explanation or further report, if it is necessary.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dwight P. Rannex.

D.P. RANNEY
Asst. District Attorney,
Southeastern District.

DPR/JD

Average and paid circulation of
 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
 July, 1927
 Daily --- 769,645
 Sunday - 1,090,215

Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

NEWSPAPER

VOLUME LXXXVI.—NO. 190 C

CHICAGO, ILL., SAT. OCT. 1, 1927

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927.—4 PAGES

CHICAGO, ILL., SAT. OCT. 1, 1927

POLICE ROUT CHICAGO

With Gove

RULES AT NOON
ON APPEAL TO
STAY EXECUTION

Electric Chair Ready
for Radicals.

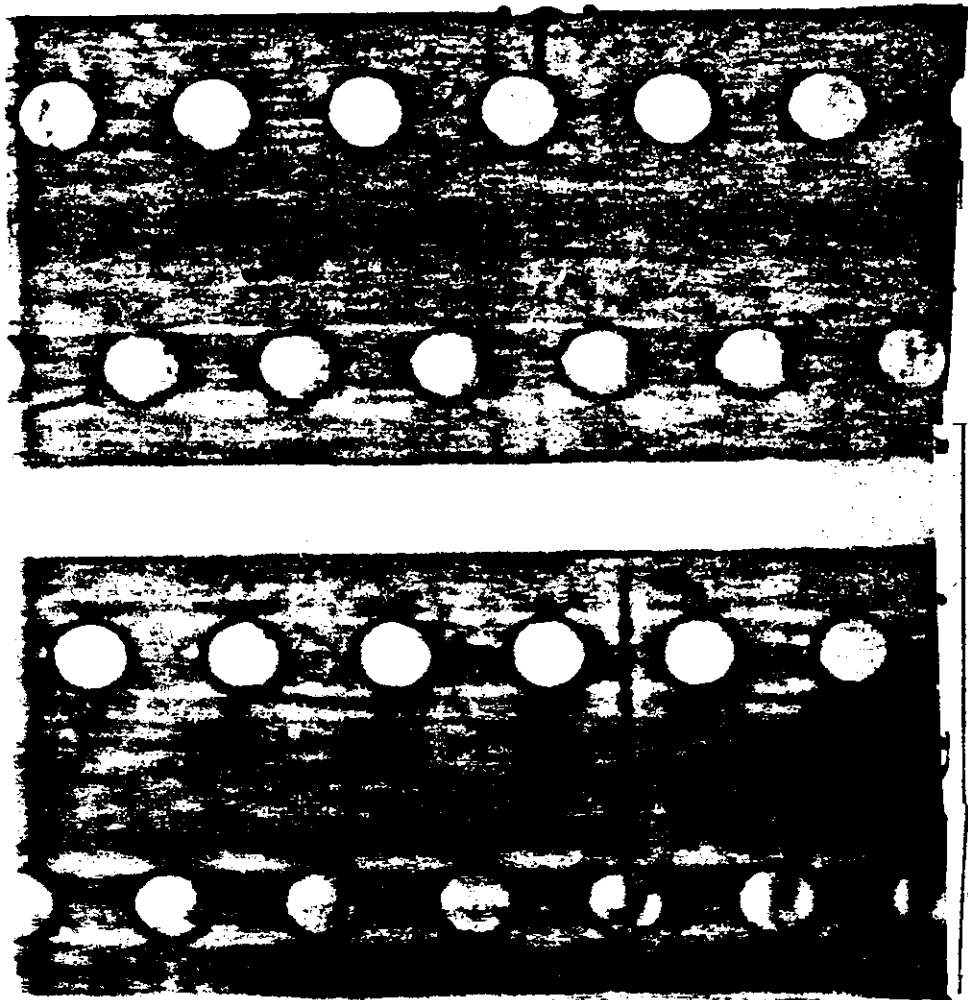
(Features on back page)
 Boston, Mass., Aug. 9. (Special).—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller tonight announced the state executive council, to meet tomorrow morning to consider a request for Alton Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti twelve hours before the time set for their execution. The decision will be made at noon.
 This move was regarded in some quarters as indicating the governor favored a reprieve, although he has not publicly indicated any view with the exception of the following statement:
 "With legal proceedings pending be-

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 PART 1



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No. 1, 1st OFFICE, CONTINUED 1st
 BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927.—2 PAGE
 SS THE SECTION - SECTION ONE
ROUTE CHICAGO REEDS
 DENIED GIRL

With Governor

**RULES AT NOON
ON APPEAL TO
CHICAGO JUDGE.
ISADORA DUNCAN
DEBATE ON SACCO**

Electric Chair Ready for Radicals.

**CHICAGO JUDGE,
ISADORA DUNCAN
DEBATE ON SACCO**

BY HENRY WALLS,
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]
[Copyright, 1917: By The Chicago Tribune.]
[Reprints on back page.]

PARIA, Aug. 8.—Tonight, with
American embassy and consulate ho
117 Guard

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(Walinger photo.) In the
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RENZIED GIRL, M, LEADS SACCO NOTERS' MARCH

(Picture on back page.)

miners, inflamed to riot, were marching upon the federal building and city hall upon the federal building and city hall last night when at Madison and heaviest night when at Madison and heaviest night when at Madison and

with the police. The girl, 18, Aurora D. ...
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The police, however, are not
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31

in the bleeding, stifling atmosphere the crowd dispersed. Drums of war were cracked in the scene of great confusion.

and battle came at the day during which a nitroglycerin bomb was set to blow up a postal sub at 1201 West Madison street 6 o'clock last night.

All City's Police Mobilized

The police of the city were put into service to maintain order and to be on guard against acts of violence and sabotage. The greatest force was concentrated at a meeting in the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland boulevard and Van Buren street, whence the rioting mob later came.

Speakers at the meeting had incited their listeners with cries for strike demonstrations, with demands that labor in city and nation show its force and influence for Sacco and Vanzetti. Repeatedly the audience grew unruly as the orators pictured the plight of the two doomed men. At last they were dismissed, and then the real demonstration began.

March Begins; Women Lead

As the three or four thousand people who had crowded into the hall poured into the street, jabbering excitedly, several sprang into the lead, and began to shout for a parade.

And Aurora D'Angelo, who lives at 515 Fifth street and at 18 is a militant communist, fought to lead the parade. She had tried in vain before the end of the meeting to address the audience, summoning them to march in a protest.

When she leaped to the stage of the auditorium and screamed, "Let us parade for a general strike!" other speakers seized her. As she struggled in their arms, crying always, "General strike! General strike!" the men picked her up bodily and made way with her to an ante-room, where they locked her in.

Meanwhile the crowd was passing out and the battling Aurora broke from her jailers and raced from the hall to the street.

Calls Comrades to Parade

Leaping on truck, the young woman cried, "Come on! Come on, comrades! Let us parade for Sacco and Vanzetti and freedom for all!"

The hundreds heeded her call and began their march. Banners demanding clemency for the men seemed to appear as from nowhere, and as they were flung aloft all took up the shout, "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" and at times it changed to "General strike! General strike!"

Others in the district were attracted by the yelling and disorder, and they joined in the parade. The crowd marched in wild fashion over Van Buren street to Paulina, and then went north to Madison street. Then they turned east.

Street Traffic Paralyzed

Trolleys were jerked from trolley wires and the street car crews were hauled into the mob, with shouts of: "Come on, join the general strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

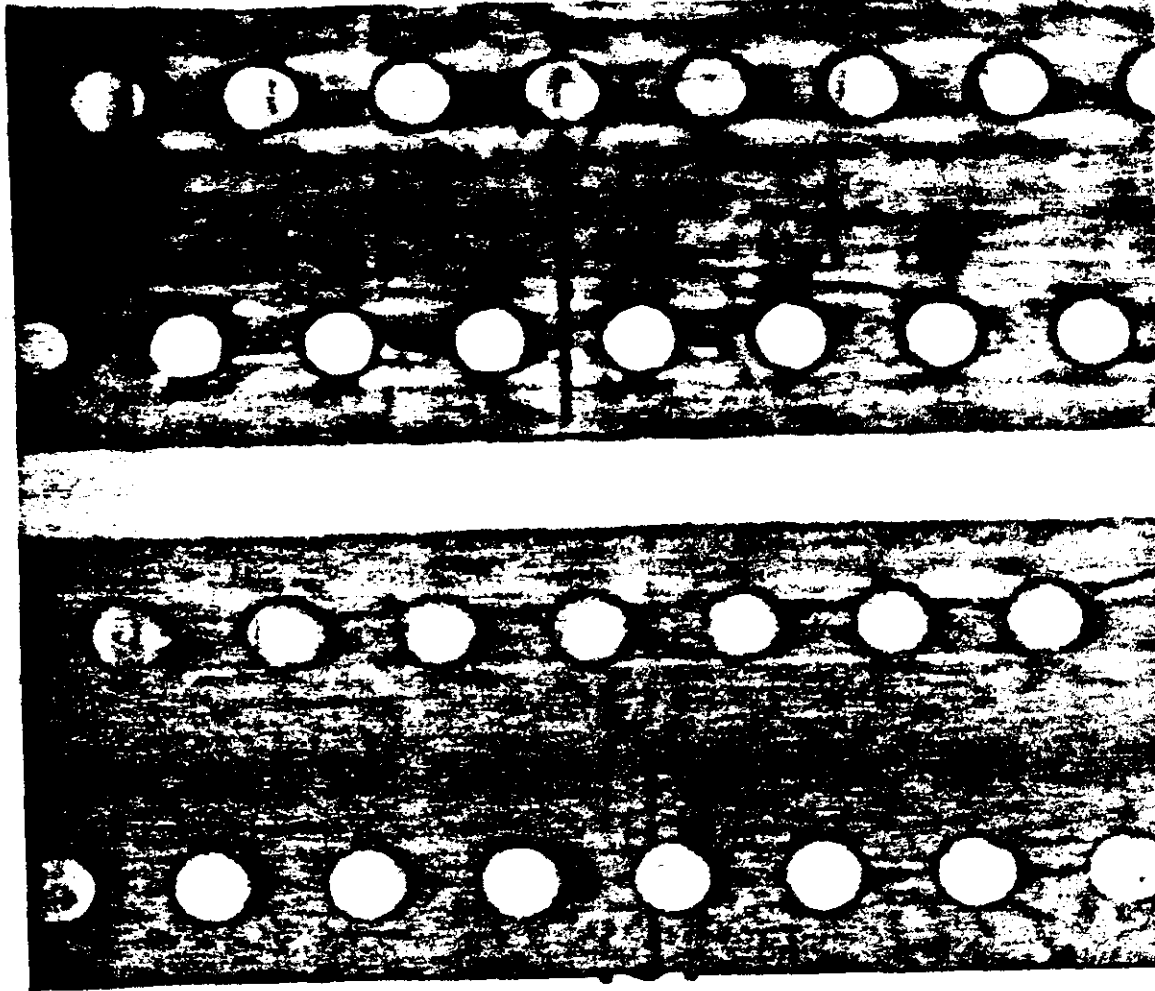
Traffic was paralyzed in a minute's time. Street car after street car was put out of service, and its men urged to join the paraders.

Always the cry kept growing stronger: "General strike! General strike!"

Police Rush to Scene

Then from the east came Chief of Detectives William O'Connor and Capt. William Schoemaker, with three squad cars filled with detectives. They leaped out of the cars came abreast of the marching throng, and with clubs drawn, shouted to them to disperse.

Defiance was screamed by Miss D'Angelo, self-appointed goddess of the mob, who, sling Sacco-Vanzetti pamphlets about, called out to the crowd: "Follow me! Down with tyranny!"



chairman of the meeting, Albert Johannsen, business agent of the Carpenters' District Council, halted him with a reprimand.

"We are here to plead for Sacco and Vanzetti, not to promote a cause," he said.

Then Albert Wechsler of the Associated Clothing Workers took the platform.

"I have just heard from Italy that Sacco and Vanzetti are to be shot. They have shaved their heads and are rushing them to the gallows."

"The zero hour has been reached. Now it is up to the workers of this country to protest against this murder!"

He was interrupted by the deafening cry for a general strike. He raised his hands, silenced the crowd, and he added:

"Be careful, our enemies are in the hall. They will only present us in our resolution."

Silence was restored for a minute, while the police detectives took new breaths.

Johannsen announced, to the applause of the crowd, that two telegrams were being sent.

One, to President Coolidge, reads as follows:

"Eight thousand Chicagoans at Ashland auditorium on Aug. 9, urge your intervention in the name of justice to stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Vol. LXXXVI, Wednesday, Aug. 10, No. 100

Entered as second class matter June 26, 1879. Published daily at Tribune square, Chicago, Ill.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Mail subscription price in Ill. (including Chicago) Ind., Iowa, Mich., and Wis.—Daily, one year, \$12.50. Zones 1 and 2 in states other than Ind., Iowa, Mich., and Wis.—Daily, 8¢ per year. Zones 3 to 8 inclusive—Canada, 10¢ and foreign—Daily, \$12.00 per year.

61-126-791
SALE

MOV.

To the millions of people
been waiting for a *Simp*
Movie Outfit, we confic
"That day is here."

After years of research
periment, Eastman Scie
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105 N. Wabash Ave.
Opposite Field's

164

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.



August 11, 1927.

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

61-41-126-1
61-426-791X
61-126-1-48

12 1927

AUG 12 1927 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Div. One
Div. Two

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, please be advised that I have received information in a confidential way that the Chief of Police at Raleigh, N.C. does not anticipate any trouble on account of the above situation and feels he is in position to cope with any situation that might arise in this regard.

At the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va. arrangements have been made whereby no automobiles can enter the Base without being escorted by a guard who is continually with the automobile until it leaves the Base.

At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. guards have been placed and have been more than zealous in the protection of the liner George Washington, which has been at the Navy Yard for repairs, inasmuch as many of the employees on the ship are foreigners. However, there has been no trouble and the George Washington leaves the Navy Yard today.

I will keep you further advised.

Very truly yours,

G. F. Hennegar

G. F. HENNEGAR
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-2811/mjm

GHW:FS

JPM-F
61-126-791

RECORDED AUG 19 1927

August 19, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOHRING

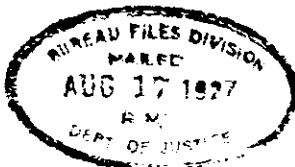
I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 11, 1927, submitted by the Chicago Bureau office, relative to the activities of the Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois, on the evening of August 9, 1927, together with a photostatic copy of a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune under date of August 10, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 242599.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP OF *Class*

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

REPORT MADE AT:

St. Louis

DATE WHEN MADE

8-11-27

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

8/6-11/27

REPORT MADE BY:

E. J. CONNELLEY, S.A.C.

TITLE:

NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

CHARACTER OF CASE:

Possible Anarchistic
Activities of Sympathizers

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-126-1
61-94

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting of subjects' sympathizers on July 18, 1927 attended by a great number of people, but same was entirely orderly. Meeting scheduled for August 9, 1927 was not held at St. Louis as police would not give permit.

Federal Buildings located in St. Louis, namely, Customs Building, 8th & Olive Streets; Customs Appraiser's Building, 3rd & Olive Streets and Main Post Office have been covered by suitable guards under the Custodians of the respective buildings; special police guard requested on building located at 8th and Olive Streets where all Federal Courts are held. No activities apparent at St. Louis or in the territory covered by the St. Louis office which would indicate disturbances are possible and to date everything has been quiet.

PENDING.

Class. & Ext. By *SP-8 BTJ/mwh*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *7/7/92*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



DETAILS

AT ST. LOUIS

Reference is made to *c* wire from the Director under date of *Bc*

Conferences have been had with the United States Attorney, United States Marshal, Post Office Inspectors and Custodians of the Federal Buildings, St. Louis
DETAILS: as to precautions they had taken to be prepared should an emergency arise, and the Custodians advised that they have taken special precaution to put on special guards from other personnel in the Federal Buildings in order to protect such buildings, but to date nothing has occurred which would indicate any activities as against these buildings.

Agent *bc* conferred with the Federal authorities at East St. Louis, namely

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Connelley</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-791X1 61-126-1-49	RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 13 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Bureau 2-St. Louis 2-Boston 1-Chicago 1-Phila 1-Columbus 1-New York EJC:KLM	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 11 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED: <i>63</i>
		ROUTED TO: <i>Dr. Two</i>	FILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Post Office Inspectors, Custodian, United States Attorney, as to this and they have taken similar precautions.

Agent [REDACTED] ^{b7c} at Danville and Springfield, Illinois made similar inquiry of the United States Attorney, United States Marshal and Custodians and they have also taken precautions to guard against possibilities in this matter.

All parties conferred with have been impressed as to the confidential nature of such inquiry in order to avoid any publicity as to any activities of this office in regard to the matter.

The local authorities at the various points indicated have been conferred with in this matter and they are on the alert for any disorders; the Police Department at St. Louis has issued special instructions to various officers to arrest any suspicious characters, especially in the vicinity of Federal Buildings or public property. A special uniformed guard of police officers has been requested by Acting Custodian W. J. McBurney of the Federal Building located at 8th & Olive Streets, wherein the various Federal Courts are held and such officers are on duty at the present time from the St. Louis Police Dept.

On July 18, 1927 the United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti held a protest meeting at Columbus Square, 10th & Carr Streets, St. Louis, Mo., at which time various speakers covered different phases of this case and at this time there were about 1500 persons present. Such meeting and parade in connection therewith was entirely orderly.

Active in such protest meeting were the following:

Charles Blome, President, Local #59 of the International Moulders Union; a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Union; George Maurer of Chicago, representative of the International Labor Defense, who has supposedly conducted case of Sacco and Vanzetti; Isidor Feingold, representative of the International Hat and Cap Makers Union; Martin Dillman, President of the Teamsters Union, St. Louis; John Braun, printer, Typographical Union, #8; Giralomo LaScala of the Society del Ponte, an Italian Benefit Organization; Elmer McMillan, Journeyman painter and organizer of the International Labor Defense who also acted as Chairman of the meeting; Steve Zinich, a Slav of Chicago, Illinois, who is supposed to be an organizer for the Communist Labor Party, of whom James H. Nash, District Director, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, St. Louis, as per his Chicago office, advises is now out on bond for deportation pending receipt of his passport; John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis.

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CONFIDENTIAL

John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis, above referred to, on July 11, 1927 was reported to Chief of Police Gerk, St. Louis as being a radical agitator by a confidential informant and as a party who was to be active in the meeting on July 18th. Michelangelo is described as being 44 years of age; 5' tall; smooth face; fair complexion; weighing about 150 pounds. Up until two weeks previous to July 11th, Michelangelo was employed as a barber by the Messina Shop, Ambassador Building, but was dismissed for reason of his continual agitation. On July 12, 1927, upon orders of Chief of Police Gerk, Michelangelo was arrested at 8th St., and Lucas Ave., at which time he was passing out hand bills advertising the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting to be held July 18th, and he was turned over to James H. Nash, Federal Immigration Inspector. It is understood that he confessed to entering the United States from Mexico on May 17, 1924, crossing the Rio Grande in a skiff without passport, having left his home in Savona, Italy, in 1923. After coming to the United States it is understood that he proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, to the home of his brother, Leo Michelangelo, coming to St. Louis two years ago where he has since been employed as a barber. This party was later released on bond, pending action by the Immigration Inspector, looking to his deportation.

Active in the preparations for the meeting which was held July 18th, 1927, was also Dr. Cesare Avighi, Editor of the Italian paper, Il Pensiero, and also head of the Facist Alliance of North America in St. Louis.

It was also announced that the following organizations were represented at such meetings: International Workers Aid; Socialist Labor Party; The South Slavonic Labor Defense; Young Workers Party; Young Workers League; The International Labor Defense; the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Branch 470, Workmans Circle and the Labor Lyceum.

On 8-10-27 [redacted] height, 6'; weight, about 150 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; medium complexion, who claimed to reside at [redacted] St. Louis, called at the Bureau office and advised that on the morning of that date he had called at the St. Louis Basket and Box Company at the foot of Angelica Street, looking for work, and not securing employment he walked down toward the river and overheard a conversation between some men whom he thought were foreign, - judging from their conversation. He, however, claimed that he could not see these men as they were behind a pile of logs, but stated that these men were talking about blowing up the Merchants' Bridge between St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.; and that he reported this to the Angelica Street Police Station, 9th & Angelica Streets and was referred to the Central District Police Headquarters where he talked to Chief of Detectives McCarthy, but was laughed at.

Agent [redacted] of the St. Louis office arranged to secure statement of informant [redacted] as to this, in order that it could be taken up with

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the police at once when the informant refused to go to the station with such information with an Agent. When Agent [redacted] was in the inner office of the Bureau the informant, who left his hat at the office advised that he was going to step into the hall to get a drink of water and departed before Agent [redacted] could arrange to ascertain why he had left so hastily and he could not be located at such time. b7c

Subsequent inquiry developed that informant was not known in the vicinity of [redacted], St. Louis; there being no [redacted] Judging from informant's appearance and general nervousness, it is believed that this party was not entirely normal mentally. However, the above information was furnished to the St. Louis Police Department, who made suitable arrangements to guard the Merchant's Bridge as indicated. Renewed precautions were also taken in connection with the guard maintained at the Federal Buildings. Further efforts to locate informant [redacted] have been made without success and indications are that his information was without value from developments to date. b7

Reference is made to wire of this office to the Director under date of August 8, 1927, advising as to the situation in this District and further telegraphic report will be made of any unusual circumstances which may arise.

PENDING.

CONFIDENTIAL

1927-14500

RECORDED

61-126-7917 107

RE: SAJ

61-126-49

August 16, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUTHER

For your further information in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I am transmitting attached hereto copy of report submitted by Agent in Charge Connelley of the St. Louis, Missouri, office of the Bureau under date of August 11, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 90594.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/82 BY SP8BTJ/AC

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 434

Indianapolis, Indiana,
August 11, 1927

Division #1

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/shu

With reference to radical activities at this time, a strong guard has been maintained at the Federal Building here and also at Terre Haute, Indiana for the last few days. Last night when the Associated Press representative informed me a respite had been granted to the Massachusetts anarchists, I told the Custodian of the Federal Building here that in my judgment there was no further immediate necessity for maintaining all of the watchmen. He agreed with me and this morning the Police Detectives have been withdrawn; however, the building is being guarded by the regular force of watchmen and in addition Post Office employees will continue to add extra precaution. b7c

I have been informed that one [REDACTED] said to live at [REDACTED] New York City, and who is said to be an organizer among the radical element, has been in Indianapolis for the past seven or eight days. I am told that he left here today for New York. He is described as 5 ft 4 in, 120 lbs., black hair, roached back; brown eyes; prominent nose; yellowish complexion, smooth face; wears straw or soft black hat, blue suit and dark salt and pepper suit.

The Chief of Police has informed me that he will again be ready to assist in guarding the Federal property whenever I may call upon him.

Respectfully,

Frank Cole
Frank Cole
Agent in Charge

FC:A

APR 21 1972
EXEMPTED ORIGINAL-REMAIN

61-126-1
61-126-7918
APR 18 1977
17

11

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1927.

61-126-1

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-805/mh

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I communicated with Mr. Cook of the Chief Architect's Office, U. S. Capitol, on the 9th instant, who requested that this office furnish guards for that day from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] covered this detail. b7c

On the morning of August 10th I was notified by Mr. Cook that in view of the fact that the Capitol is closed from 4:30 P.M. to 9 A.M. the following day it would not be necessary to furnish any men for night duty. He requested that four men be assigned for day duty at the U. S. Capitol between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Special Agents [redacted] are covering this detail until further notice. b7c

On the night of August 9th [redacted] a colored man, was found sleeping in the basement of the Capitol by Agent [redacted] who reported the same to the Capitol Police who arrested him, charging him with vagrancy. Upon investigation it was found that this man had worked at the Capitol about four years ago and that on various occasions he had been troublesome in sneaking into the Capitol building and sleeping. No weapons of any kind were found on him. He was committed to jail as a vagrant.

Other than the arrests which the Police made around the Department of Justice building, which have already been reported, no further disorder of any kind has been noted. A twenty-four hour detail is covering the Department of Justice Building at the present time as I have already reported to you.

Very truly yours,

J. T. FLOURNOY,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JTF:JGD

W. B. O' M.

FILE

2

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

JTF:GER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

61-126-
August 15, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: RELEASE OF INFORMATION PERTAINING
TO LAWRENCE LEATHERMAN IN THE
SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I called on Chief Postal Inspector Grant B. Miller for the purpose of making an inquiry as to whether or not it would be agreeable to the Post Office Department for the Department of Justice to release to the State authorities of Massachusetts information in its files which had been received from the Post Office Department pertaining to one Lawrence Leatherman.

After going over the Post Office file pertaining to Lawrence Leatherman with Mr. Miller, the matter was submitted to the Postmaster General, who stated that there would be no objection by the Post Office Department if the Department of Justice released this information to the proper authorities of the State of Massachusetts. It may be added that the Postmaster General expressed the opinion that it is no more than right that any information in the possession of the Government pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case should be made available to the authorities of the State of Massachusetts. He also adds that, if in your judgment you deem the same expedient, you may say in submitting this information that if the State authorities of Massachusetts desire the Post Office Department will very gladly, upon application of the Governor of Massachusetts, furnish detailed information as to the personnel file of Lawrence Leatherman.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Flournoy
J. T. FLOURNOY,
Acting Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY P. 9815/nc

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-126-792
AUG 15 1927 P. M.
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

In accordance with your instructions, I have made an exhaustive review of all files relating in any way to Sacco and Vanzetti. I have not found anything bearing directly or indirectly upon the guilt or innocence of these two men. In this examination I have borne in mind your direction to resolve any and all doubts in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

J. P. Hendon

61-126
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

RECORDED AUG 15 1927

61-126-793
AUG 15 1927 P.M.
ONE

[Signature]

W. B. O. M.

KEY MEN OF AMERICA

FRED R. MARVIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUITE 1203, 120 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET

PHONE WISCONSIN 4249

NEW YORK

August 12, 1927.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I am sending you herewith a photostat of a letter which has been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

As your office and the other offices will be flooded with telegrams, I think you should know their source.

I have also sent a copy to the State Department.

Yours for National Loyalty,

Fred R. Marvin

Fred R. Marvin,
Director.

FRM/B

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BT/mc

RECORDED

61-726-7

AUG 16 1927

Div. One

FILE

AUG 16 1927

Charge to the account of _____

Form 1228-A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED		SAME
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE		CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK END LETTER

WESTERN UNION

NO.	CASH OR CHQ.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

WYOMING CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILKINSON, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AUGUST 11, 1937

WILL YOU TELEGRAPH AT ONCE TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, SECRETARY KELLOGG AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SARGENT URGING RELEASE TO DEFENSE COUNSEL AND PUBLIC OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES RELATING TO SACCO AND VANZETTI ON GROUNDS THAT UNTIL THESE FILES ARE MADE PUBLIC HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WORLD OVER WILL HAVE DOUBT AS TO JUSTICE OF VERDICT. THIS IS LAST STEP IN EFFORTS TO SAVE AMERICA SHAME OF EXECUTION OF TWO MEN BELIEVED TO BE VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION BECAUSE OF POLITICAL BELIEFS FORMER AGENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN AFFIDAVITS DECLARE DEPARTMENT RECORDS CONTAIN PROOF OF THIS PERSECUTION PLEASE GET FRIENDS TO SEND SIMILAR MESSAGES.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/mk

12

EVENING STAR, AUGUST 11, 1927

APPEAL FOR SACCO DECLARED UNUSUAL

No Precedent Found for Plea
to Justice of United States
Supreme Court

By The Associated Press.

Lawyers studying Supreme Court precedents on the Sacco-Vanzetti case expressed the opinion today that a justice of the court might have power to grant permission for the filing of a writ of habeas corpus, but added none had exercised that authority in their recollection.

The general practice has been for the justice to suggest that application for such a writ be made to the proper Federal district court. A number of petitions for permission to file writs of habeas corpus have been accepted in the Supreme Court without the lower Federal courts passing upon them, it was recalled, but in such instances, when the court was in recess individual justices of the court, upon advice that such a petition had been filed, went no further than to grant a stay of execution until the full court could determine whether it would permit the filing of the petition.

It was pointed out that under the established practice of the Federal courts writs of habeas corpus were granted only when the jurisdiction of the lower courts was challenged. So far as known there has been no contention that the Massachusetts courts were without jurisdiction.

With the issue centering around alleged prejudice of the trial judge and questioning of his rulings the usual ground for review in the Supreme Court would have been by writ of error. That provides that such a writ must be obtained within three months after the final decision in the lower courts, which time has expired in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8MSJ/mc

61-126

POLICE ARREST TWO NEAR U. S. BUILDING

One Held for Questioning.
Other Freed—Both Found
at Justice Department.

One man was being held for investigation at the second precinct today and another was released from custody this morning following arrests by police guards and Department of Justice agents on duty in the vicinity of the Department of Justice Building, at Vermont avenue and K street, to prevent possible outbreaks by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

One suspect, giving his age as 24 and his employment as a clerk, is held for investigation. He was arrested by Policeman R. B. Carroll of the second precinct yesterday afternoon while Carroll was on guard at the building in company with Justice agents.

The man who was released this morning was taken into custody at 1:30 a.m. yesterday, but investigation revealed that suspicions of the arresting officers were unfounded.

Officials Are Reticent.

A check-up is being made today on the second suspect, it was admitted, but both police and Department of Justice officials were reticent when queried about the case.

It was ascertained, however, that the arrest was made after an automobile had been seen in the alley near the Department of Justice Building Sunday afternoon as well as yesterday.

Officials at the Department of Justice admitted knowledge of two arrests having been made by the police guarding the building. They refrained from making any comments, however, on the ground that the arrests were made by the police and the case was considered entirely within the hands of local authorities. They indicated that in one case, at least, they were satisfied that the arrest brought nothing to light upon the Sacco-Vanzetti trouble, and professed the belief that the second arrest would likewise prove unconnected with that case.

Police were just as close-mouthed. At the second precinct, it was learned, the general impression had gone out that the least said about the arrests the more pleasing it would be to Department of Justice officials.

Today the guard around the Department of Justice Building continued at full strength. Two plain clothes policemen hobnobbed on the corner of Vermont avenue and K street; a Department of Justice agent lolled indolently against a parked automobile in front of one of the entrances; still another guard watched the alley to the north of the building, and indications that others were in protected nooks and crannies nearby were lacking.

RESENTS SACCO CHARGE.

Justice Department Denies Part in
Trial of Radicals.

A telephone request from a sympathizer of Sacco and Vanzetti to the Department of Justice yesterday for information in its files which might relate to an alleged effort on the part of the Federal Government to "frame" the two men was flatly denied.

The Federal Government had no connection with the trial of the two men, Acting Attorney General Far- num said, in answering the query.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP8 PBT/wh

61-126